

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT William Perl

FILE NO. 65-15387

VOLUME NO. 1

SERIALS Newspaper Clippings
Sub File B

File No: 65-15387Re: William PerDate: 1 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
15387-B.1	3-16-51	march newspaper clipping from the N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
15387-B.2	3-16-51	march newspaper clipping from the N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
15387-B.3	3-16-51	march newspaper clipping from the N.Y. Journal American	2	2	
15387-B.4	3-16-51	march clippings from the N.Y. Herald Tribune	3	3	
15387-B.5	3-16-51	march clippings from the N.Y. Times	4	4	
15387-B.6	3-16-51	march clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1	
15387-B.7	3-16-51	march clippings from N.Y. News	2	2	
15387-B.8	3-16-51	march clippings from the N.Y. Brooklyn Eagle	3	3	
15387-B.9	3-17-51	march clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1	
15387-B.10	3-17-51	march clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1	
15387-B.11	3-17-51	march clipping from the N.Y. Compass	1	1	
15387-B.12	3-20-51	march clipping from the N.Y. Journal American	1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
15387-B-13	3-23-51	march clipping from the NY Journal American	2	2	
15387-B-14	3-23-51	march clippings from the NY Mirror	2	2	
15387-B-15	3-23-51	march clippings from NY Post and Home News	2	2	
15387-B-16	3-23-51	march clippings from NY News	2	2	
15387-B-17	3-23-51	march clipping from the NY Mirror	1	1	
15387-B-18	3-23-51	march clippings from the NY Times	4	4	
15387-B-19	3-23-51	march clipping from the NY World Telegram and Sun	2	2	
15387-B-20	3-23-51	march clippings from the NY World Telegram and Sun	2	2	
15387-B-21	3-27-51	march clippings from the NY Columbia Spectator	2	2	
15387-B-22	3-23-51	march clippings from the NY Columbia Spectator	3	3	
15387-B-23	5-26-51	MAY clipping from the NY Times	1	1	
15387-B-24	5-28-51	MAY clipping from the NY Times	1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
15387-B25	6-26-51	June Clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1	
15387-B25A	5-25-52	May Clipping from the N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
15387-B26	5-29-52	May Clipping from the N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
15387-B27	5-29-52	May Clipping from the N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
15387-B28	5-29-52	May Clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1	
15387-B28A	5-29-52	May Clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1	
15387-B29	6-2-52	May Clipping from the N.Y. Daily Mirror	1	1	
15387-B30	6-2-52	May Clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1	
15387-B31	6-2-52	May Clipping from the N.Y. News	1	1	
15387-B32	6-2-52	June Clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1	
15387-B33	6-10-52	June Clipping from the N.Y. Daily News	1	1	
15387-B34	6-10-52	June Clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
			Actual	Released
15387-B-35	6-10-52	June Clipping from the N.Y. News	1	1
15387-B-36	6-10-52	June Clipping from the N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1
15387-B-37	6-12-52	June Clipping from the N.Y. News	2	2
15387-B-37	6-12-52	copy of June Clipping from the N.Y. News	2	2
15387-B-38	5-2-52	may Clipping from the N.Y. Telegram and Sun	1	1
15387-B-38	5-18-53	may Clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1
15387-B-39	5-19-53	may Clipping from the N.Y. Journal American	1	1
15387-B-40	5-20-53	may Clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1
15387-B-41	5-20-53	may Clipping from the N.Y. News	1	1
15387-B-42	5-19-53	may Clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1
15387-B-43	5-21-53	may Clipping from the N.Y. News	1	1
15387-B-43A	5-20-53	may Clipping from the N.Y. Post	1	1

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
15387-B-44	5-20-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
15387-B-45	5-21-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
15387-B-46	5-21-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1	
15387-B-47	5-21-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Times	2	2	
15387-B-48	5-21-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
15387-B-49	5-20-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1	
15387-B-50	5-22-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
15387-B-51	5-22-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. News	1	1	
15387-B-52	5-22-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
15387-B-53	5-18-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Post	1	1	
15387-B-54	5-19-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1	
15387-B-55	5-19-53	MAY clipping from the N.Y. Times	2	2	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
15387-B56	5-17-53	MAY clipping from the NY Herald Tribune	2	2	
15387-B57	5-19-53	MAY clipping from the NY World Telegram and Sun	1	1	
15387-B58	5-22-53	MAY clipping from the NY Journal American	1	1	
15387-B59	5-22-53	MAY clipping from the NY Post	1	1	
15387-B60	5-23-53	MAY clipping from the NY Journal American	1	1	
15387-B61	5-22-53	MAY clipping from the NY Journal American	1	1	
15387-B62	5-23-53	MAY clipping from the NY Mirror	1	1	
15387-B63	5-23-53	MAY clipping from the NY Brooklyn Eagle	1	1	
15387-B64	5-23-53	MAY clipping from the NY Post	1	1	
15387-B65	5-23-53	MAY clipping from the NY Herald Tribune	1	1	
15387-B66	5-23-53	MAY clipping from the NY News	1	1	
15387-B67	5-23-53	MAY clipping from the NY Times	1	1	

File No: 15-15387Re: William PertDate: 1 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
15387-B-68	5-25-53	MAY Clipping from the N.Y. TIMES	1	1	
15387-B-69	6-5-53	June Clipping from the N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
15387-B-70	6-5-53	June Clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	1	1	
15387-B-71	6-6-53	June Clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1	
15387-B-72	6-6-53	June Clipping from the N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
15387-B-73	6-6-53	June Clipping from the N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
15387-B-74	6-11-53	June Clipping from the N.Y. Daily Worker	2	2	
15387-B-75	7-9-53	July Clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	3	3	
15387-B-76	7-10-53	July Clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	2	2	
15387-sub file	10-22-53	October Clipping from the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun	2	2	
15387-sub file	1-18-54	Jan Clipping from the N.Y. Times	1	1	

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

~~DO NOT FURNISH INFORMATION FROM THIS FILE TO ANY OUTSIDE AGENCY WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM SECTION 5~~

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See also...

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 Section 5
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Arrested as Liar In Atom Spy Case

A young Columbia University scientist, described by the U. S. Attorney's office as one of the nation's top specialists in aerodynamics and jet propulsion, was arrested by the FBI last night on a four-count perjury indictment linking him with the current atomic espionage case.

Dr. William Perl, 32, of Russian-Polish extraction, was taken into custody at his home, 101 E. 58 St., by four FBI men as his pretty young wife looked on.

Taken to the Federal Court Building, Foley Square, the handsome six-foot-three professor was expected to be questioned by U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol before being arraigned in Federal Court today.

Perl was indicted Thursday by the Federal grand jury investigating the atom spy ring, charged with carrying acquaintance with his former CUNY schoolmate, Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, defendants in the espionage case being tried in Federal Court here.

Perl in his testimony before the grand jury on Aug. 18 and Sept. 11, 1950, also denied knowing Michael and Sara Silverwicz of Cleveland, Ohio, and Max and Helene Elitcher of 64-18 72nd Ave., Flushing, The Silverwicz, according to trial testimony of former Army Sgt. David Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, were supposed to act as couriers between Cleveland and New York, a job subsequently given to Harry Gold, also a defendant. Elitcher, the government's first witness, testified that Sobell and Rosenberg had invited him to join the spy ring.

Perl's tall, slim blonde wife, Herta, 33, paced the floor of the apartment living room last night and pointed to the "alibi" the arresting FBI men had left after searching the four-room top floor apartment off Park Ave.

"It's sure he is innocent," she said in a shrill whisper. "We are not related to any people in the spy ring. We do not know any of them."

Perl, Rosenberg, Sobell and Elitcher all attended CUNY. The grand jury's closed indictment did not indicate how Perl was alleged to be acquainted with the Silverwicz.

Absent from School

Wringing her hands as she stood around the spot alleged to be the scene of the arrest, Mrs. Perl said she knew something was wrong before the FBI arrested her husband.

"He didn't go to school for the past three days," she said. Perl had taught physics at Columbia since Sept. 1, 1949, when he resigned from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Cleveland airport. There he was employed as an aeronautical research scientist, having access to the latest developments in the field of aerodynamics and jet propulsion.

"Now it's going to be tough on me," said Mrs. Perl. "Now I'll have to earn a living."

She referred all further questions to her husband's attorney, Benjamin Wise, 80 Broad St.

Perl, who will be arraigned at 10:30 a. m. before Acting Chief Judge Henry M. Campbell in U. S. District Court, faces up to 30 years imprisonment for a total of \$200 if convicted on all four perjury counts.

In Washington, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said that had been under investigation since shortly after the arrest of Harry Gold in May, 1950. The arrest of Gold, Rosenberg, Sobell, Elitcher and Helene Elitcher was reported by the Miami Herald as evidence of the Soviet spy ring coming from bomb data in Russia were to be made.

Perl attended high school in the Bronx, then went to CUNY, Columbia Institute of Technology and Columbia. He talked with

NEW HAVEN PHOTOS



Julius Rosenberg was escorted by police from Federal Building.

born in Russia, his mother is named. Both are naturalized Americans. Young Perl, born in Montreal in New York in 1918, is considered second only to the Theodore Von Karman as an authority on aerodynamics.

Asked whether Perl is believed to have turned aerodynamic secrets over to spy ring members, U. S. Attorney Saypol commented:

"All I can say is that he was indicted in connection with the probe of a Soviet atom spy ring, some of whose members are now on trial."

In that trial, a successful mother of two children, a former husband, ex-Sgt. Paul Greenglass, was said to have furnished a month's worth of technical data, said a Federal Court jury yesterday that at one time she wanted to expose the setup to the FBI, but changed her mind.

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, 36, said in her calm, cultured voice that she always feared exposure. A trial was scheduled in 1948 that she wanted to go to the FBI with the story. But everything died down and nothing ever came of it.

She said the Rosenbergs first advanced the proposal that Greenglass pass atom secrets to the Russians in November, 1944, a few weeks before she went to Albuquerque, N. M., to meet her husband and celebrate their second wedding anniversary. Greenglass then was a mechanical foreman at the Los Alamos atomic site.

Mrs. Greenglass said it was Rosenberg who first told her "David was working on the atomic bomb." She recalled Rosenberg told her the atom bomb information should be shared with the Russians.

She went on to emphasize she shared all of David's personal diary. Low a diary of her own was given up to give an authentication. Several other confidential sources say they were aware of the plot. As to her own part, she said she had for the moment refused to help them. She said she would help them if the country ever the plot was exposed.

65-1587-B-1

F. B. I.
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JUN 15 1951
W. A. L. S. T. B. A. S.

Professor's Wife Tells of FBI Raid

The blue-eyed blond wife of a Columbia University physics instructor who was seized by the FBI on perjury charges in connection with the A-bomb spy ring probe, said both "knew something was in the air."

Mrs. Henrietta Perl, 32, wife of the seized Dr. William Perl, 32, who is rated second only to Dr. Theodore Von Karmen as an authority on aerodynamics, surveyed their one-room apartment at 104 E. 38th st., just off Park ave., after the four FBI agents left with her husband.

Papers and books were strewn everywhere.

"They really ransacked the place," she said. "They were polite enough, though."

About defendants Julius and

Ethel Rosenberg and ~~Morton~~ Sobell, on trial in Federal Court here, and a number of witnesses the Government accuses Perl of knowing although he denied it, Mrs. Perl said:

"Neither of us is related to

any of those people. I don't know any of them. I'm sure he knows nothing about the trial.

SAC
ASAC 1
ASAC 2
SEC 1
SEC 2
SEC 3
SEC 4

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CC3

65-15387-B-2

TITLE _____

CLASS _____

FROM *Journal American*

DATE *MAY 5 1951*

FORWARDED BY *F. DIVISION*

F. B. I. *6*
MAY 16 1951
N. Y. *R*

Perjury Charge Jails Instructor

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A young Columbia University instructor, one of the two top scientists in the field of aerodynamics in this country, today was held on perjury charges in connection with the A-bomb spy probe.

He is six-foot Dr. William Perl, 32, native-born New Yorker, instructor of physics at the university and a specialist in aircraft design and jet propulsion.

The N. Y. Journal-American revealed exclusively last Tuesday Perl's imminent arrest.

Perl, who was born William Mutterperl but legally changed his name in 1945, not only was educated in city-owned schools and college, but took advance studies at Columbia at Federal Government expense.

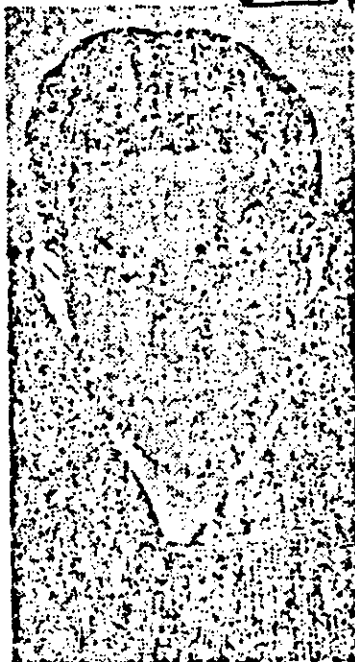
SEIZED BY FBI

Four FBI agents seized him last night in his one-room fifth-floor apartment at 104 E. 38th st., just two doors from Park ave., while his blond wife, Indianapolis-born Henrietta, 33, looked on.

They took with them a folder bulging with papers after combing the place.

The indictment, handed up sealed on Tuesday in Federal

Continued on Page 9, Column 2.



NAILED . . . Dr. William Perl (above), top aerodynamics expert, who is charged with perjury in connection with the A-bomb spy network probe.

Journal-American Photo by William Finn

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APPROVED
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Journal-American

MAR 15 1951
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F. B. I.
[Handwritten signature]

Accused of Perjury:

Columbia Tutor Held in Spy Probe

Continued from First Page

Judge Irving H. Kaufman by the Federal grand jury probing the spy ring, charges Peril with four counts of perjury.

A secretary of the U. S. Attorney's office said the indictment "charges Peril had before the grand jury about his acquaintance with the persons."

The first two counts, this spokesman said, accuse Peril of perjury in testifying he did not know Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg who, with Mrs. Rosenberg, are on trial here for atomic espionage.

"Charge No. 3," the spokesman said, "was that he lied

when he said he was not acquainted with Max and Irving Ehrlich, and No. 4 that he was not acquainted with Michael and Ana Sidorovich."

Ehrlich, a civilian Ordnance expert for the Navy, being in planning, was the Government's first witness in the Sobell-Rosenbergs trial. He testified Sobell and Rosenberg invited him to join the spy ring.

"Peril was a college roommate of Sobell, Rosenberg and Mrs. Ehrlich's husband," the explanation continued.

It was not disclosed under what circumstances Peril is supposed to have become acquainted with the Sidorovichs, of Cleveland, O. During the current trial it was brought out that Mrs. Sidorovich was to have been a spy contact at Albuquerque, N. M., near the Los Alamos atomic project.

"He was to have contacted (David) Greenglass in Albuquerque or Los Alamos, but at the last minute there was a substitute and Harry Gold became contact man," the U. S. Attorney's office said.

The dark wavy-haired Peril had been urged by the Government for the past month to be a prosecution witness in the current spy trial.

FOLLOWED FUCHS' ARREST.

It was learned he became more and more obstinate, though his name was on the list of prospective Federal witnesses handed over to the defense, and flatly refused to testify.

From 19 to 15 other persons, it also was learned, are under investigation as part of the spy network in which Harry Gold and David Greenglass were confessed participants.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in Washington, said Peril has been under investigation since shortly after the arrest of Gold in May, 1950.

The arrests of Gold, Rosenberg, his wife Ethel, and Sobell followed the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs in England as the central figure in the Soviet atomic information spy ring.

Peril, the son of a rabbi and Polish mother, came to this country to live he was born, Oct. 1, 1913, and became a naturalized citizen.

As Multerport, he was graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School in the Bronx. In February, 1934, he entered City College and received his bachelor's degree four years later with Rosenbergs and Sobell. In 1940 he received an electrical engineering degree at CCNY.

GOT AERONAUTICS JOB.

Then he got a Government job through Civil Service examination in April, 1939, and was assigned as an "advisee" to the National Aeronautics Committee, research group for the Air Force.

From 1939 to 1943, Peril was employed at Langley Field, Va., by the advisory committee. In 1941-42, he worked for NACA at the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland.

There he directed its researches studying jet propulsion mechanisms and the design of aircraft for faster-than-sound speed.

In 1940-41 Government expense—the air committee was sent to Columbia University for further study and he received a Government stipend until he got his final degree, receiving it, Jan. 1, 1944.

That advanced degree in physics was made how Dr. William Peril and he became an instructor in the physics department at Columbia.



SPY WITNESS . . .

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass pictured at Federal Court House during recent spy trial. Wife of confessed spy David Greenglass, she testified her brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, one of the three defendants, told her he was getting money from Reds.

classified, technical notes from the NACA, was entitled: "Calculations of Transonic Flow Past Airfoils by an Integral Method."

Dr. Peril, who wears horn-rimmed glasses, is also the author of 17 technical articles, most of which have to do with design of advanced types of aircraft.

The FBI agents, who questioned Peril and his wife for an hour at a hall before the arrest, took him to the Federal Building at 12-11 last night.

He was held in a detention cell

These pending arrangements before Acting Chief Judge Irving H. Kaufman of the Federal District Court here, in Room 612 of the Post Building.

Gold, 38, charged who is being held about seven months and is under 20 or prison sentence, was expected to take the stand today in trial of the Rosenbergs.

He will follow Ruth Kaufman Sobell, widow Judge Kaufman. He will follow Ruth Kaufman. He will follow Ruth Kaufman. He will follow Ruth Kaufman.

FEELS OF A BOMB DATA . . .

Mrs. Greenglass, a score both in Rosenberg and Greenglass' sister, Mrs. Greenglass, who lived in Kinnear Street, 1102 at 18 Monroe.

Before her arrest, plotted to a large A-bomb secret to the West Union.

The Rosenbergs and Sobell, radar expert who lived at 161-1 73d ave., Flushing, are charged with conspiring to spy for Russia during wartime—an offense carrying a possible death penalty.

Greenglass has confessed to long atom secrets from the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb center and giving them to Rosenberg, both directly and through Mr. Greenglass.

After a meeting with Rosenberg in September, 1943, Mr. Greenglass testified, she told her husband she did not want to go to Rosenberg using information.

"The bomb had already been dropped on Hiroshima," she said, "and I realized what it was and didn't think it should be passed on to the Russians. Edie David insisted on going through with it."

65-15387-B-3

Columbia Instructor Arrested For Perjury in Atom Spy Case

F. B. I. Seizes William Perl; 4-Count Indictment Based on Denial He Knew Rosenberg, Sobell

William Perl, thirty-two, an instructor in physics at Columbia University, was arrested here last night at his home by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a sealed indictment charging him with perjury in connection with a spy ring transmitting atomic secrets to Russia.

Mr. Perl, who lives at 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, was taken into custody by F. E. I. agents and was to be kept overnight at the Federal House of Detention for arraignment today at the United States Court House in Foley Square.

Officials at Columbia University reported that Mr. Perl had not attended classes since Friday.

His arrest was based on an indictment by a Federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York which has been conducting an inquiry into espionage involving the atomic bomb.

The four-count indictment accuses him of lying when he denied that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, two of the three defendants in a trial now entering its eighth day at the United States Court House here in which they are accused of a war-time conspiracy to steal atomic secrets for Russia.

Classmate of Defendants
Mr. Perl was a classmate of both Rosenberg and Sobell at City College. Third defendant in the trial is Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, wife of Julius.

Two counts of the indictment, which was returned Tuesday and kept sealed until Perl's arrest, accuse him of denying that he knew Rosenberg and Sobell. The other two counts accuse him of denying that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sadgoruch and Mrs. Helene Flutcher, who have already appeared as witnesses for the government in the current espionage trial. All four of the alleged parties were said to have been committed before the grand jury Aug. 18 and Sept. 11, 1950.

Mr. Perl, who was born in New York City, is recognized as an expert on aerodynamics and jet propulsion. He was appointed an instructor at Columbia in September.

He was graduated from City College in 1928, took his master's degree there in 1929 and obtained his Ph. D. last year at Columbia, writing his thesis on technical aspects of super-sonic aircraft. From 1928 to 1943, he worked for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Va., and for the N. A. C. A. Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland during 1946 and 1947. He returned to the N. A. C. A. in Cleveland in 1948 after a year of absence. He resigned last year to join the Columbia faculty.

In 1949, he received his Lame City from Manhattan to New York.

At yesterday's session of the grand jury, Mrs. Perl's testimony was read and further evidence was introduced. Mr. and Mrs. Perl were

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47

Spy Trial

(Continued from page one)

Brunette wife of David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant and confessed spy, also testified that Ethel Rosenberg, her husband's sister, had tried to get from her assurance that Greenglass "would not talk" to the F. B. I. about their joint espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Greenglass, the mother of two children, has been named a co-conspirator but not defendant in an indictment which charges her husband, the two Rosenbergs and Martin Sobell with conspiracy to commit espionage for Russia during World War II. Her testimony yesterday before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of eleven men and one woman corroborated and amplified the testimony her husband had delivered during the last three and a half days of this trial.

Questioned by James B. Kilhelmer 3d, Assistant United States Attorney, Mrs. Greenglass unhesitatingly admitted that her role in the spy ring had its beginning in a conversation with the Rosenbergs in November, 1944. Julius, she said, had told her of a new, powerful weapon called an atomic bomb. She said Rosenberg said he believed the secrets of this bomb should be shared with Russia "so that one nation couldn't use it as a threat against another nation."

At first, Mrs. Greenglass said, she demurred, but finally agreed to tell her husband, then employed as a sergeant-machinist at Los Alamos, N. M., of this conversation after "Ethel said I should at least tell it to David." Mrs. Greenglass added that Rosenberg, who told her "his friends had told him David was working on the atomic bomb," asked her to obtain from David a physical description of the Los Alamos project, including in what manner the area was camouflaged, the security measures in effect there, the names of scientists employed and the number of persons employed at the secret project.

Rosenberg, she said, gave her \$150 to cover the expenses of her trip to Albuquerque, N. M., and she arrived there in the latter part of November.

Rosenberg's suggestion that David engage in espionage work for Russia was duly passed on to him, and when she returned to New York a few days later, the witness testified, she had memorized the information David had given her. This information, she said, was turned over to Rosenberg.

Tells About Visit

Mrs. Greenglass said she was witness to a subsequent meeting

husband would ever be questioned about their activities.

"It's not easy," she explained "to live with something you know is wrong." Mrs. Greenglass added some minutes later that "I think I was too young to realize the significance of what was going on and the danger involved."

During the morning session, the defense had David Greenglass on the stand under cross examination.

In attempting to show that Greenglass' motive for testifying against his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, did not spring from fear or patriotism alone, Emanuel H. Bloch had Greenglass admit to a series of bitter quarrels with Julius over business matters.

Get No Money for Stock

Greenglass testified that he and Rosenberg were partners in a business enterprise after the war. When Greenglass left the machinery concern, he still owned some shares of stock in the company and attempted to turn them over to Rosenberg for a cash consideration.

"You never got a nickel for your shares?" Mr. Bloch asked.

"No," Greenglass replied. But the witness insisted that, although "there were quarrels of every type and kind . . . we remained on good terms in spite of them." Questioned further, however, Greenglass said he remembered one occasion when he and Rosenberg were separated just before coming to blows.

65-15387-B-4

wrote down fact concerning the atom bomb and project which she, Mrs. Greenglass, had been unable to memorize at a later meeting, after a means of identifying the courier Rosenberg intended to dispatch to Albuquerque had been worked out. Mrs. Greenglass joined her husband in Albuquerque. She confirmed the story, told earlier by her husband, that Harry Gold, who has since admitted acting as a spy for Russia, was the first courier for Rosenberg to appear at their apartment there.

After her husband's arrest in June, 1950, Mrs. Greenglass said she was visited by Mrs. Rosenberg.

"She came to my mother-in-law's house to see me," Mrs. Greenglass said.

"Will you tell me," Mr. Kilsheimer asked, "what occurred on that occasion?"

"Yes," said the witness. "Ethel came with pie for me and gifts for my son, and after we talked . . . for a few minutes she asked me would I please go out and walk with her. We walked around the block several times and she said her counsel advised her to see me personally and get assurances from me that David would not talk.

"She said it would only be a matter of a couple of years and in the long run we would be better off; that Julius had been picked up by the F. B. I. for questioning. He said he was innocent and that he had been released; that she had no doubt that he would probably be picked up again. He would continue to say he was innocent . . .

that if David said he was innocent and Julius said he was innocent it would strengthen their position. Everybody would stand a better chance, and she said: 'Do you think it is a dirty shame for David to take the blame and sit for me?'"

Under cross examination by Alexander Bloch, a defense attorney, Mrs. Greenglass said that she and her husband had never "gone over" their stories together but had agreed, instead, to tell only the truth. She admitted that she wanted to tell her story to the F. B. I. in 1946, but had dropped the idea when it began to appear likely that neither she nor her

husband, after his arrest, he had instructed his attorney, O. John Rogge, to prosecute a claim against Rosenberg for the \$2,000 dividend on the shares.

The trial will resume at 10:30 a.m. today.

65-15387-84

Columbia Teacher Arrested, Linked to 2 on Trial as Spies

Physicist Called Perjurer in Denying That He Knew Rosenberg or Sobell

William Perl, a 32-year-old Columbia University physics instructor and an outstanding specialist in aerodynamics, was arrested here last night by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a sealed indictment charging perjury.

One charge in the four-count indictment was that he had denied before a Federal grand jury here that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, now on trial on charges of conspiracy to supply atomic secrets to Russia.

The arrest, made at Perl's home, 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, was announced in Washington by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F. B. I.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said the indictment against Perl, whom he described as one of the two top aerodynamics experts in the country, had been returned on Tuesday by the August grand jury. This is the same body that indicted Rosenberg, whose wife also is on trial, and Sobell.

Mr. Saypol said also that Perl had been listed by the Government as a potential witness in the current atomic espionage trial. His intended role on the stand, Mr.

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

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ASAC 1
ASAC 2
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SEC. 3
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F. B. I.
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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

COLUMBIA TEACHER LINKED TO SPY RING

Continued From Page 1

Saypol added, was to corroborate certain statements made by David Greenglass and the latter's wife, who are key Government witnesses in the trial.

Mr. Saypol and Mr. Hoover had declared that Perl, whose father was a native of Russia, had been under investigation since shortly after the arrest of Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, last May. Gold was sentenced to thirty years in prison for conspiring to pass stolen atom bomb secrets to Soviet agents.

Perl was accused also in the true bill of having denied that he knew Max and Elaine Elitcher or Ann and Mike Sidorovich. Mr. Elitcher, a civilian ordnance expert for the Navy, was the first Government witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

Ann Sidorovich had been mentioned in previous testimony by Greenglass. He had told of a meeting with Rosenberg in Greenglass' home while the latter was there on leave from the Los Alamos atomic bomb plant. Greenglass said he had been introduced to Ann Sidorovich and had been told that she would meet him in Albuquerque, N. M., to receive certain papers from him relating to the atom bomb project.

The alleged false testimony to the grand jury was said to have been given last Aug. 18 and Sept. 11.

The sealed indictment was opened last night, and Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who is presiding at the atomic espionage trial, issued a bench warrant for Perl. He was arrested at 9:20 P. M. at the East Thirty-eighth Street address, where he lives with his wife. They have no children.

Perl, who is more than six feet tall and studious looking, was brought into the Federal Building on Foley Square at 10:48 P. M. He wore a loose-fitting box-type overcoat and had a crew haircut. Four F. B. I. agents accompanied him.

65-15387-B-5

To Be Arraigned Today

After being questioned, Peri will be arraigned today before Federal Judge Henry Goddard, Mr. Saypol said.

Peri, Rosenberg and Sobell were college classmates, having been graduated from City College in February, 1938. Peri was known then as William Mutterperl, but in 1945 he changed his name by court order to William Peri.

At 11:25 P. M. Peri was taken from Foley Square to the Federal House of Detention in West Street for the night. Mr. Saypol said the arraignment would be in charge of John M. Foley and Albert A. Blindler, two assistants in his office.

Peri received a doctorate in physics from Columbia University in September, 1950, and started to work as an instructor in the Physics Department of the university that month. His office is Room 922 in Pupin Hall, the physics building.

Peri was a specialist in aircraft design and jet propulsion. His doctorate thesis was entitled: "Calculations of Trans-sonic Flows Past Thin Airfoils by an Integral Method." It was classified, and based on technical notes from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, for which Peri had worked earlier.

Peri was born here on Oct. 1, 1918, and was graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School in the Bronx. He entered City College in February, 1934, and received his Bachelor's degree four years later with Rosenberg and Sobell. Peri received an electrical engineering degree at City College in 1940.

He got a Government job through Civil Service examination in April, 1939, and was assigned as an "advisor" to the National Aeronautics Committee, research group for the Air Force. He was sent to

65-15387-B-5

ARRESTED BY F. B. I.



William Perl, Columbia University physics instructor.

The New York Times

the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland in 1941. He directed fifteen researchers studying jet propulsion mechanisms and the design of aircraft for faster-than-sound speed.

In 1946 the air committee sent Perl to Columbia University for further studies—at Government expense—and he remained in Federal service at the university until he received his doctorate.

65-15387-B-5

Columbia Man Accused of Lie In A-Spy Probe

Jet Expert Linked To Pair on Trial

A soft-spoken Columbia University instructor faced arraignment in Federal Court today on a sealed indictment charging him with lying about his connections with a spy ring feeding atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Arrested in his apartment by FBI agents last night, William Perl, 33-year-old expert on aerodynamics, was locked up in the Federal House of Detention.

Perl, who lived at 104 E. 32nd St., had failed to show up for Columbia classes since last Friday, university authorities said. They added that he was known to them as Dr. William Perl, a teacher of physics.

Linked to 3 on Trial

FBI agents said they arrested Perl on a four-count indictment charging he lied when he denied knowing Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The latter pair are now on trial in Federal Court, accused of a war-time conspiracy to steal atomic secrets for Russia. Perl was a classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell at City College, the FBI said.

The spy trial, in which Rosenberg's wife Ethel is also a defendant, continued today. Yesterday's principal witness was pretty Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of a former Army sergeant, David Greenglass, who testified earlier. He is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother.

Tells of Payoff

Mrs. Greenglass corroborated her husband's story of espionage. Said of securing money from Rosenberg for atomic secrets, she said \$37.50 of one \$500 he went to buy a war bond.

Greenglass has pleaded guilty to espionage and awaits sentencing. His testimony, and his wife's, can bring the death penalty for this relative now on trial. Mrs. Greenglass is not a defendant.

The Columbia instructor was described as "one of two top aerodynamics experts" in the U.S. by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol. Originally scheduled as a witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, Perl's status was quickly changed by an August grand jury that had been studying his previous remark to a jury.

Two Other Counts

He is charged, in two other counts, with denying that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sidorovich and Mrs. Helene Killeber. They have appeared as witnesses in the current atomic espionage trial.

Six feet tall and wearing expensive clothes, Perl was taken to the House of Detention by four FBI agents. A few minutes after he was locked up FBI spokesmen said his real name was William Mutterperl.

They also described him as a specialist in jet propulsion who once obtained a government job and later was assigned as an advisor to the National Aeronautics Committee, research group for the Air Force.

Perl is married to a woman with his wife at the 12th address.

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World Telegram & Sun

MAR 15 1951

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F. B. I.
MAR 15 1951

Columbia Instructor Grabbed By FBI as Atom-Plot Perjurer

By Norma Abrams and Henry Lee

William Perl, 32, Columbia University instructor in physics and a top jet propulsion expert, was arrested last night by the FBI on charges of perjury in the A-bomb spy ring investigation. Perl, picked up at his home, 104 E. 38th St., had been under investigation since shortly after the arrest of spy Harry Gold, the FBI said.

The six-foot Perl, who wears horn-rimmed glasses, was led out of his one-room apartment by four FBI agents. One of them carried a red accordion-style envelope bulging with papers.

When they left, his wife, Henrietta, looked over the disordered apartment and said:

"They really ransacked the place. It's a shambles. They were polite enough, though."

The 33-year-old blonde insisted her husband was innocent and that his arrest was "a shock" to her, adding:

"But we both knew something was in the air. He didn't go to Columbia the last three days."

The scientist was indicted Tuesday by a federal grand jury on four counts. He was charged with denying before the grand jury last August and September that he knew Julius Rosenberg, 33, and Morton Sobell, now on trial on espionage charges.

The FBI said he was a classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell at City College where he was graduated under the name of William Mutterperl in 1938. He changed his name with court permission in 1945.

From 1939 to 1945 he worked for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The next three years he taught at Columbia and the California Institute of Technology, returning to the

(Continued on page 74)

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News

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Grab Column | Prof on A-Spy Perjury Count

(Continued from page 2)

NACA in 1949. He was appointed to his Columbia post in 1964.

In Federal Court yesterday he testified that Rosenberg devoted all his energies to espionage, even to spending \$50 to \$70 an evening entertaining spies.

His activities were divulged by his wife, Ethel, a co-defendant, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, who testified yesterday in the espionage conspiracy trial of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, electronics expert. She followed her husband, David, an ex-Army sergeant and Ethel's brother, and corroborated his four-day expose of the A-bomb ring.

Presumably, Rosenberg had an entertainment expense account, because, when Ruth Greenglass said she was worried about money, "Julius said not to worry about that—that he would take care of my expenses."

Judge Irving R. Kaufman developed that Rosenberg obtained such money from "his friends," and asked Ruth: "Did he say who his friends were?"

"Yes," she answered. "In another conversation later, he said the Russians."

They Almost Reformed.

As Ruth related it, the Greenglasses were very reluctant to have drawn into the conspiracy by Rosenberg. They didn't like to take spy money, but did, and they almost—but not quite—voluntarily confessed to the FBI.

An attractive, well-shaped brunette in a plain black dress, Mrs. Greenglass, 26, said that back in '44 and '45 she was "too young to realize the significance of what was going on and the danger involved."

But when Gold gave her husband \$200 for information he siphoned from the Los Alamos project, she said, she realized "it was just a C.O.D. business—he gave information and he got paid for it."

However, she deposited \$200 in the bank, took some for household expenses—and put \$77.25 into a safe box.

It was Rosenberg, she said, who first told her that her husband was assigned to "the most dangerous weapon that had ever been perfected" and also argued that "if all nations had the information, one could not use the bomb against the others."

Very reluctantly, she said, she took all Rosenberg's questions to her husband when she met him in Albuquerque, argued against his throwing in with the conspiracy and said his initial reaction was the same. However, next day Greenglass changed his mind.

Another Fit of Repentance.

Again, after Hiroshima, she said, she realized what the bomb was "and didn't think it should be passed on to the Russians, but David insisted on going through with it." As late as 1946, she claimed, she wanted to go to the FBI with the story.

"But everything died down," she explained, "and nothing ever came of it."

With Mrs. Greenglass still under cross-examination, the trial will resume at 10:30 A. M. today.

65-15387-B-7

Seize 10th Man In Atom Spy Case



SCIENTIST HELD—William Perl, 32, leaves Manhattan Federal Courthouse to be locked up after his arrest on perjury charges in connection with atomic espionage. Perl, a Columbia University instructor, was indicted for allegedly denying under oath that he knew the key figures in the current atom spy trial.

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Say Columbia Instructor Lied About Knowing Trial Defendants

FBI agents today jailed a 32-year-old Columbia University instructor charged with being the 10th American connected with the Gold-Fuchs Russian atomic spy ring.

William Perl, described as the nation's second-ranking

aerodynamics engineer, was arrested last night in his book-lined mid-Manhattan apartment at 104 E. 38th St. FBI agents also seized some of his personal papers.

The tall scientist, whose father was a native of Russia, was to be arraigned today before Federal Judge Henry M. Goddard on charges he lied four times to a grand jury investigating espionage last August and September.

Indicted Tuesday

He was indicted Tuesday and the sealed charges were opened yesterday a few hours before the FBI went to his apartment.

A member of the U. S. Attorney's office said the indict-

Continued on Page 3

65-15387-B-5

Seize 10th Man In Atom-Spy Case

Continued from Page 1

ment "charges Perl lied before the grand jury about his acquaintance with five persons."

The spokesman said the first two counts accused Perl of perjury in testifying he did not know Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg, now on trial in Manhattan for atomic espionage.

"Charge number three," the spokesman said, "was that he lied when he said he was not acquainted with Max and Helene Ellitcher, and, number four, that he was not acquainted with Michael and Ann Sidorovich."

Classmate of Suspects

Ellitcher, a civilian ordnance expert for the Navy, was the Government's first witness in the present Sobell-Rosenberg trial.

"Perl was a college classmate of Sobell, Rosenberg and Mrs. Ellitcher's husband," the U. S. Attorney's office spokesman said.

He would not disclose the circumstances under which Perl allegedly became acquainted with the Sidorovichs. During the current trial it was brought out that Mrs. Sidorovich was

to have been a spy contact at Albuquerque, N. M., near the Los Alamos atomic project.

Gold Contact Man

"She was to have contacted (David) Greenglass in Albuquerque or Los Alamos, but at the last minute there was a substitute and Harry Gold became contact man," the spokesman said.

Greenglass has pleaded guilty to espionage charges, but has not been sentenced.

The FBI had been watching Perl's movements since shortly after Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, was arrested last May on atomic spy charges.

'He's Innocent,' Says Wife

Perl's 33-year-old wife said last night she knew something was amiss because her husband had not attended his classes in theoretic physics in three days.

65-15387-B-8

Perl Jailed, Can't Raise \$20,000 Bail

Prof in A-Case Got Passport, U.S. Says

William Perl, Columbia instructor called by his lawyer an "absent-minded professor" type, was in jail for want of \$20,000 bail today after pleading innocent to a perjury indictment connected with atom spying.

The 32-year-old physics teacher's bail was set yesterday after the government revealed he had obtained a passport a month ago. It was charged he had been offered "a considerable sum" to leave the country.

Accused of Lying.

The four-count indictment accused the lean, ascetic-looking Perl of lying when he told a federal grand jury he did not know five alleged members of a Soviet spy ring.

Two of these five, Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, are defendants in an atom spy trial now in progress on Federal Court here.

Perl was sent to the Federal House of Detention yesterday when he failed to furnish the \$20,000 bail ordered by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

Raymond L. Wise, his attorney, asked for \$5000 bail after Perl's not guilty plea. He said he believed his client, and added that professors are "usually absent-minded."

He said Perl had got the passport last month only because he planned a European summer vacation.

February, Judge Goddard commented, is "a little bit early" to be getting a passport for a summer trip.

Mrs. Rosenberg Testifies.

In the trial of Sobell, Rosenberg, and the third defendant, Rosenberg's wife Ethel, Harry Gold, a convicted atom spy, returned to the stand today.

Gold, sentenced to 30 years for giving atom data to the Russians, yesterday put the finger on Rosenberg as the man who plotted with former Soviet Vice Consul Anatoll Yakovlev to get atom secrets out of Los Alamos, Nev.

The Rosenbergs and Sobell face the death penalty if convicted.

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PERL DENIES GUILT, HIS BAIL IS \$20,000

Columbia Physics Instructor
Planned to Leave Country,
Government Discloses

William Perl, 33-year-old Columbia University physics instructor and a leading expert on aerodynamics, pleaded not guilty in Federal Court yesterday to a first-degree perjury indictment. He was held in \$20,000 bail when the Government disclosed that he obtained a passport last month to leave the country.

The Government also charged that Perl, who was arrested Wednesday night at his home at 124 East Thirty-eighth Street, had received the offer of a "considerable sum" to flee the country after the arrest of Julius Rosenberg, a defendant in the atom spy trial.

Assistant United States Attorney John M. Foley asked Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard to set bail at \$20,000. He asserted that several suspects in the Soviet spy ring who associated with Perl "have lost the jurisdiction and the Government is unaware of their whereabouts."

Total Denial

Only once did the thin-voiced, slightly-lacking instructor speak. In a firm voice he said: "I wish to plead not guilty." Judge Goddard then set April 17 for trial.

The indictment charged that Perl lied when he told a Federal grand jury that he did not know Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, another spy case defendant, Helen Eastman, wife of Max Eastman, the Soviet Government witness in the spy trial, and Kim Bebrovich.

David Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty in wartime espionage, testified at the spy trial that he had been introduced to Kim Bebrovich by Rosenberg. He testified that she would go to New Mexico to obtain from Greenglass atomic secrets for the spy ring. At the last known Henry Goddard, removed atom spy, was substituted in the course.

After Rosenberg's arrest, Mr. Foley said, a Virginia Commission of 121 East Seventy Street, approached the defendant and offered him a considerable sum to flee the jurisdiction.

Raymond L. Wise, Perl's attorney, then requested to the court that \$20,000 bail was excessive and that \$5,000 would be enough. He said that he had pleaded with his client to tell the truth and admit that he had accepted the offer. He said that Perl had accepted to waive the charges.

An "Almost-Minded Professor"

Mr. Wise showed Perl to the almost-minded professor. He added that he had believed his client when he said "to the best of my recollection I do not know these people."

Mr. Wise said that only last week he had advised Perl that he was likely to be indicted, adding he could have had them, but he had not.

When Judge Goddard indicated that he would set bail at \$10,000, Mr. Foley told the court that last month Perl had applied for a passport for himself and his wife.

Mr. Wise interjected that Perl had only applied for a renewal of an old passport. He added that the Perls were thinking of spending a summer vacation in Europe.

"It's a little bit early to apply for a passport for a summer vacation," Judge Goddard said.

When Mr. Wise asked for some further explanation, Judge Goddard snapped: "\$20,000 bail!"

An expert on guffled mistakes, Perl was sent in 1944 to Cleveland on the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory. Greenglass testified that Rosenberg told him that he had contact in Cleveland who supplied secrets on jet-propulsion.

If found guilty, Perl would be able to fine \$10,000 and a \$5,000 fine on each of the counts.

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FOR
BY *Jamie*
MAR 16 1951
SEARCHED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Courts

Columbia Scientist Denies Perjury Charge

William Perl, 32, a Columbia University physics instructor, pleaded not guilty yesterday to an indictment charging he lied to the Federal grand jury which indicted the three persons now being tried on charges of atomic espionage.

Perl, a jet propulsion scientist, was arrested Wednesday night. The government charged that he lied when he told the jury under oath that he was unacquainted with Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, who are on trial with Rosenberg's wife, Ethel.

Perl was held in \$20,000 bail for

trial. He was charged with perjury, conspiracy to defraud the government and espionage.

At the espionage trial in Federal Court, Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, testified yesterday that Anatoli Yakolev, former Russian Vice Consul here, told him that information which Gold had obtained on the A-bomb was "very valuable" and "had been sent immediately to the Soviet Union."

Gold testified he had obtained the information from David Greenglass, then an Army sergeant, and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, since convicted in England of espionage. Greenglass is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother. He has pleaded guilty in the plot and testified against her.

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The Voice of Broadway:

Bing and Dixie Have Decided to Live Apart

By DOROTHY KILGALLEN

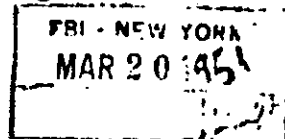
Broadway Bulletin Board

Bing Crosby and his Dixie will take up separate residences after she returns from her lengthy tour of Europe. There probably will not be a divorce, but the marriage appears to be beyond saving... Upcoming headlines will carry the names of three more university scientists who are being tailed by the FBI in connection with atomic espionage. They are from the Mid-West, and, like the recently arrested William C. Peri of Columbia, are experts in jet propulsion and aerodynamics. The government sleuths are ready to pounce.

Evelyn Keyes and he-man screen actor Jeff Chandler are destined to become Hollywood's most torrid romance when she returns

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

MARCH 20, 1951



A-Spy's Wife Due to Take Trial Stand

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of confessed spy David Greenglass, was expected to take the witness stand in Federal Court today to corroborate her husband's testimony against a spy ring accused of stealing top A-bomb secrets, and passing them to Red Russia.

It was learned the Government also expects to call a noted scientist who has knowledge of Greenglass' activities. Unless he appears and gives corroborating testimony, the scientist faces Government prosecution.

This scientist has already appeared before the Federal grand jury several times but so far has refused to take the witness stand. He is listed among the more than 100 persons to be called during the trial.

Greenglass, 29, former Army sergeant, already has testified that he passed along atom bomb secrets to the Harry Gold-Klaus Fuchs espionage circle. He admitted taking \$5,000 to flee to Russia after Fuchs was arrested in England and Gold here.

Mrs. Greenglass is under indictment as a co-conspirator, but is not on trial.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 24, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe st., Knickerbocker Village, and radar

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.

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FROM *Journal American*

DATED *Mar 24 1951*

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-13

F. B. I.	
MAR 23 1951	
N. Y.	
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Continued from First Page

expert Morton Sobell, 33, formerly of Flushing, Queens.

They face the death penalty for spying for a foreign power in war time.

Mrs. Rosenberg is a sister of Greenglass, who was a Technical Sergeant at the atom bomb plant at Los Alamos, N. Mex., and foreman in the machine shops.

Gold, who was one of Greenglass' contacts in the spy ring, already has been sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. Greenglass has not been sentenced yet, although he has pleaded guilty.

Defense counsel, in cross examination yesterday before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of 11 men and one woman, tired without success to make Greenglass admit he had turned State's evidence to save his wife.

This he denied, and said he only sought to tell the whole truth, including plans Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, laid for him to escape behind the Iron Curtain.

OFFERED NEW MODEL.

Greenglass testified that a month after the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 he gave Rosenberg plans for a new model atom bomb he acquired at Los Alamos.

He also revealed one scientist casually identified for him a man known there as "Baker" as Dr. Niels Bohr, the Danish atom expert who was smuggled out of Copenhagen under the nose of the Nazis in a British submarine.

By simply appearing interested in his work, he said, he was able to learn many of the secrets of the manufacture of the atom bomb. Greenglass has admitted that he passed along drawings of the lenses that cause the implosion of the atom bomb.

Implosion is opposite to explosion, and occurs when certain of the nuclear energies meet.

BARES FLIGHT PLANS.

Greenglass testified that Rosenberg, after the arrest of Dr. Fuchs, now in a British prison, and Harry Gold, now under 30 year sentence, came to him and suggested that he flee the country.

He was given money to go to Mexico City, where he was to contact the Soviet Embassy, and would be given a passport and more money to take him to Paris.

There, after contact with the Red embassy, he would either go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, or Stockholm, Sweden.

Greenglass said he decided to take the \$5,000, and after receiving it, told his brother-in-law he would not flee. He was arrested 10 days later by the FBI.

65-15387-B-13

Greenglass Spy Story Backed by His Wife

By MALCOLM LOGAN

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, an attractive woman in her 20s followed her husband David to the witness stand in Federal Court today and corroborated his testimony that she persuaded him to give her top-secret information about the atomic bomb project to carry back to a New York City Soviet spy ring.

Her testimony, like his, implicated Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg as the agents who persuaded her to enlist her husband in espionage. The Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are on trial for their lives before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury on a charge of espionage conspiracy.

It was learned on good authority today that the August Grand Jury, which indicted the Rosenbergs and Sobell, handed a sealed indictment to Federal Judge Goldard yesterday in which a scientist connected with the case was named. The nature of the charge could not be learned and U. S. Atty Saypol denied that the indictment had been voted.

Scientist Has Appeared

The scientist has appeared before the Federal Grand Jury several times, but it was understood he has so far refused to take the witness stand, in the present trial although his name is on the list of more than 100 prospective government witnesses.

Mrs. Greenglass, a tall woman with dark hair parted in the middle, wore a black silk dress, dark shoes and a string of pearls when she took the witness stand. She gave her address as 265 Livingston St., said she had two children and admitted that she had been named as a co-conspirator in the

Continued on Page 46

TITLE _____
CLASS _____
From _____
NY *Prison*
DATED *March 25*
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-134
F. B. I.
MAR 29 1951
N. Y.
13

Greenglass Story Backed by Wife

Continued from Page 4
case, although she had not been indicted.

While he was in the Army, her husband was stationed at Los Alamos and she said that she visited him there for their second wedding anniversary, Nov. 29, 1944. A short time before, she said she had talked with the Rosenbergs.

"Working on the A-Bomb"

"Ethel said that for two years Julius had been trying to get in touch with people who could help the Russian people," she testified. "She said, 'Julius knows that David is working on the atom bomb.' I asked, 'How does she know that? I have an affidavit from the War Dept. saying our letters are censored because this project is a top secret.'"

Mrs. Rosenberg, she said, replied, "Some friends told Julius."

Mrs. Greenglass said Mrs. Rosenberg told her that the U. S. and Great Britain were working together on the bomb, and Rosenberg felt it should go to Russia because Russia was an ally and "if all nations had it, one could not use it or threaten the other nations with it."

Mrs. Rosenberg, she said, wanted Greenglass to get information on it for Rosenberg.

"Objected at First"

"At first I objected," Mrs. Greenglass said. "I didn't think it was right. I said the people who were on the work would be in a better position to say whether Russia should have it, but Ethel said it would be all right for David to do this and she persuaded me. Julius told me the information that he wanted."

Rosenberg, she said, wanted to know the physical layout of Los Alamos, whether it was camouflaged, how many employees worked there, the names of the scientists working on the A-bomb and security arrangements. He told her, she said, to warn her husband not to talk politics and not to try to take out any papers or blueprints, but tell her what he could remember.

Mrs. Greenglass then told how she went to Los Alamos, and persuaded Greenglass to give her information concerning which he has already testified.

65-15387-B-14

Columbia Instructor Arrested for Perjury In Atom-Spy Probe

By MALCOLM LOGAN

William Peri, a young and brilliant expert on aerodynamics on the faculty of Columbia University, was to be arraigned in Federal Court today on an indictment charging that he perjured himself during the Grand Jury investigation which led to the atomic espionage trial now in progress before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury.



MRS. RUTH GREENGLASS
Admits Spy Role

Associated Press Photo

FBI agents picked up the 32-year-old physics instructor last night at his home, 104 E. 38th St., after a sealed indictment had been filed against him with Federal Judge Goddard on Tuesday.

He is accused in the four-count charge of lying before the Grand Jury last Aug. 18 and Sept. 11 in denying that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, two of the three defendants in the atom spy trial, and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sidorovich of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Max Elitcher, 164-18 72d Av., Flushing, Queens.

On Witness List
Elitcher, a former engineer in the Navy Ordnance Bureau, was the first witness in the spy trial. Mrs. Sidorovich and Mrs. Elitcher are on a list of 114 potential Government witnesses which the Government has given the defense. Peri's also on that list, but his indictment indicated that the Government had not been able to get him to tell what he knows.

Despite his denial that he knew Rosenberg and Sobell, on trial for their lives with Mrs. Rosenberg, the FBI said that Peri was their classmate at CCNY, where he received a degree of bachelor of electrical engineering in 1938 and a master's degree in the same subject in 1940.

The government described him as "one of the two top scientists in the field of aerodynamics." He worked for the National Advisory Committee for Aerodynamics at Langley Field, Va., from 1939 to 1943 and the NACA Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland in 1944 and 1945.

His specialty was jet propulsion and supersonic aircraft, and when he obtained his Ph.D. from Columbia last year his thesis was written on the technical aspects of supersonic flight.

He was born in

Continued on Page 44

TITLE _____

CLASS _____

FROM *New York Times*

DATED *Mar. 15, 1951*
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-1538-B-1
F. B. I.
N. Y.

Columbia Teacher Held in Spy Perjury

Continued from Page 3
Ham Mutterperl on Oct. 1, 1918, in New York, the son of a Russian father and a Polish mother, who have become naturalized citizens. He attended high school in The Bronx before entering CCNY.

His wife, Mrs. Henrietta Perl, a 33-year-old blonde, said immediately after his arrest, "I'm sure he's innocent. It's a shock to me, but we both knew something was in the air."

"Neither of us is related to any of those people in the spy case. I don't know any of them. I'm sure he knows nothing about the trial."

She said the FBI agents had ransacked her one-room apartment and left it a "shambles," but they were polite as they questioned her and Perl for about an



Associated Press Photo
WILLIAM PERL

hour and a half before they took him away.

Perl, a six-footer with thick, wavy black hair, wore horn-rimmed glasses, a dark suit and a gray herring-bone topcoat as he was led away from his home.

In the trial which led to Perl's indictment, Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, who has pleaded guilty to the espionage conspiracy indictment, completely corroborated her husband's story that when he was in the Army assigned to the machine shop at Los Alamos, N. M., the Rosenbergs used her to persuade Greenglass to steal all the information he could get about the atom bomb project for transmission to Russia.

She said she acted as courier for the first information he turned over, in November, 1944, and subsequently saw him give more data to Rosenberg, his brother-in-law.

65-15387-B-15

Grab Columbia Prof As A-Plot Perjurer

By Norma Abrams and Henry Lee

William Perl, 32, Columbia University instructor in physics and a top jet propulsion expert, was arrested last night by the FBI on charges of perjury in the A-bomb spy ring investigation.

Perl, picked up at his home, 104 E. 38th St., had been under investigation since shortly after the arrest of spy Harry Gold, the FBI said.

Denied Knowing Two.

The scientist was indicted Tuesday by a federal grand jury on four counts. He was charged with denying before the grand jury last August and September that he knew Julius Rosenberg, 33, and Morton Sobell, now on trial on espionage charges.

The FBI said he was a classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell at City College where he was graduated under the name of William Mutterperl in 1938. He changed his name with court permission in 1945.

Wide Experience.

From 1939 to 1945 he worked for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The next three years he taught at Columbia and the California Institute of Technology, returning to the NCCA in 1949. He was appointed to his Columbia post in 1950.

In Federal Court yesterday it was testified that Rosenberg devoted all his energies to espionage, even to spending \$50 to \$70 and evening entertaining spies.

His activities were divulged by his wife, Ethel, a co-defendant, to Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, who testified yesterday in the espionage conspiracy trial of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, electronics expert. She followed her husband, David, an ex-Army sergeant and Ethel's brother, and corroborated his four-day expose of the A-bomb ring.

Presumably, Rosenberg had an

(Continued on page 74, col. 1)



(NEWS photo by Walter Kellhofer)
Mrs. Ruth Greenglass waiting to testify yesterday.

TITLE _____
CLASS _____
FROM NY News
DATED Mar. 15 1951
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-75387-B-16
F. B. I.
MAR 15 1951
N. Y.

~~entertainment expense account~~ because, when Ruth Greenglass said she was worried about money, "Julius said not to worry about that—that he would take care of my expenses."

Judge Irving R. Kaufman developed that Rosenberg obtained such money from "his friends," and asked Ruth: "Did he say who his friends were?"

"Yes," she answered. "In another conversation later, he said the Russians."

They Almost Reformed.

As Ruth related it, the Greenglasses were very reluctant traitors drawn into the conspiracy by Rosenberg. They didn't like to take spy money, but did, and they almost—but not quite—voluntarily confessed to the FBI.

An attractive, well-shaped brunette in a plain black dress, Mrs. Greenglass, 26, said that back in '44 and '45 she was "too young to realize the significance of what was going on and the danger involved."

But when Gold gave her husband \$500 for information he siphoned from the Los Alamos project, she said, she realized "it was just a C.O.D. business—he gave information and he got paid for it."

However, she deposited \$100 in the bank, took some for household expenses—and put \$27.50 into a war bond.

It was Rosenberg, she related, who first told her that her husband was assigned to "the most dangerous weapon that had ever been perfected" and also argued that, "if all nations had the information, one could not use the bomb against the others."

Very reluctantly, she said, she took all Rosenberg's questions to her husband when she met him in Albuquerque, argued against his throwing in with the conspiracy and said his initial reaction was the same. However, next day Greenglass changed his mind.

"It's not easy to live with something that is wrong," she said. "I realized we were tampering with things that we were not capable of understanding. I was against it, but my husband felt he wanted to do it, and as his wife I went along."

Another Fit of Repentance.

Again, after Hiroshima, she said, she realized what the bomb was "and didn't think it should be passed on to the Russians, but David insisted on going through with it." As late as 1946, she claimed, she wanted to go to the FBI with the story.

"But everything died down," she explained, "and nothing ever came of it."

With Mrs. Greenglass still under cross-examination, the trial will resume at 10:30 A. M. today.

65-15387-B-16

Seize Columbia Science Tutor As Spy Probe Liar

FBI agents last night arrested William Perl, 32-year-old Columbia University physics instructor, on a sealed indictment charging he lied in connection with the spy ring feeding atomic secrets to Russia.

FBI Director Hoover said Perl's arrest in New York followed testimony in which he denied acquaintance with Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, now being tried in New York on atomic espionage charges.

Perl, whose father was a Russian native, had been under FBI investigation since shortly after the arrest of Philadelphia chemist Harry Gold last May. Gold was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for conspiring to pass stolen A-bomb secrets to Soviet agents.

Hoover said Perl is married and lives with his wife at 104 E. 38th St., New York City. A native New Yorker, his name originally was Mutterperl, but was changed to Perl by court order in 1945.

His arrest on four counts of perjury was based on an indictment returned Tuesday by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, which has been inquiring into atom bomb espionage. The indictment also accuses him of denying acquaintanceship with several other individuals who have figured in the current Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

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TITLE

CLASS

FROM
NY

Times

DATED

Mar 15, 1951

FORWARDED BY

65-15387-B-17
F. B. I.
MAR 15 1951
N. Y.

Physicist Called Perjurer in Denying That He Knew Rosenberg or Sobell

William Perl, a 32-year-old Columbia University physics instructor and an outstanding specialist in aerodynamics, was arrested here last night by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a sealed indictment charging perjury.

One charge in the four-count indictment was that he had denied before a Federal grand jury here that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, now on trial on charges of conspiracy to supply atomic secrets to Russia.

The arrest, made at Perl's home, 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, was announced in Washington by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F. B. I.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said the indictment against Perl, whom he described as one of the two top aerodynamics experts in the country, had been returned on Tuesday by the August grand jury. This is the same body that indicted Rosenberg, whose wife also is on trial, and Sobell.

Mr. Saypol said also that Perl had been listed by the Government as a potential witness in the current atomic espionage trial. His intended role on the stand, Mr.

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

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COLUMBIA TEACHER LINKED TO SPY RING

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Saypol added, was to corroborate certain statements made by David Greenglass and the latter's wife, who are key Government witnesses in the trial.

Mr. Saypol and Mr. Hoover had declared that Perl, whose father was a native of Russia, had been under investigation since shortly after the arrest of Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, last May. Gold was sentenced to thirty years in prison for conspiring to pass stolen atom bomb secrets to Soviet agents.

Perl was accused also in the true bill of having denied that he knew Max and Elaine Elitcher or Ann and Mike Sidorovich. Mr. Elitcher, a civilian ordnance expert for the Navy, was the first Government witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

Ann Sidorovich had been mentioned in previous testimony by Greenglass. He had told of a meeting with Rosenberg in Greenglass' home while the latter was there on leave from the Los Alamos atomic bomb plant. Greenglass said he had been introduced to Ann Sidorovich and had been told that she would meet him in Albuquerque, N. M., to receive certain papers from him relating to the atom bomb project.

The alleged false testimony to the grand jury was said to have been given last Aug. 18 and Sept. 11.

The sealed indictment was opened last night, and Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who is presiding at the atomic espionage trial, issued a bench warrant for Perl. He was arrested at 9:20 P. M. at the East Thirty-eighth Street address, where he lives with his wife. They have no children.

Perl, who is more than six feet tall and studious looking, was brought into the Federal Building on Foley Square at 10:48 P. M. He wore a loose-fitting box-type overcoat and had a crew haircut. Four F. B. I. agents accompanied him.

65-15387-13-18

To Be Arraigned Today

After being questioned, Perl will be arraigned today before Federal Judge Henry Goddard, Mr. Saypol said.

Perl, Rosenberg and Sobell were college classmates, having been graduated from City College in February, 1938. Perl was known then as William Mutterperl, but in 1945 he changed his name by court order to William Perl.

At 11:25 P. M. Perl was taken from Foley Square to the Federal House of Detention in West Street for the night. Mr. Saypol said the arraignment would be in charge of John M. Foley and Albert A. Blinder, two assistants in his office.

Perl received a doctorate in physics from Columbia University in September, 1950, and started to work as an instructor in the Physics Department of the university that month. His office is Room 922, in Pupin Hall, the physics building.

Perl was a specialist in aircraft design and jet propulsion. His doctorate thesis was entitled: "Calculations of Trans-sonic Flows Past Thin Airfoils by an Integral Method." It was classified, and based on technical notes from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, for which Perl had worked earlier.

Perl was born here on Oct. 1, 1918, and was graduated from DeWitt Clinton High School in the Bronx. He entered City College in February, 1934, and received his Bachelor's degree four years later with Rosenberg and Sobell. Perl received an electrical engineering degree at City College in 1940.

He got a Government job through Civil Service examination in April, 1939, and was assigned as an "advisor" to the National Aeronautics Committee, research group for the Air Force. He was sent to

ARRESTED BY F. B. I.



William Perl, Columbia University physics instructor.

The New York Times

the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland in 1944. He directed fifteen researchers studying jet propulsion mechanisms and the design of aircraft for faster-than-sound speed.

In 1946 the air committee sent Perl to Columbia University for further studies—at Government expense—and he remained in Federal service at the university until he received his doctorate.

65-15387-B-18



Acme Photo.

DR. WILLIAM PERL

Wife Declares Perl Is Anti-Communist

But Admits Arrest 'Was Not Unexpected'

An inner terror seemed to stalk the woman.

She was composed, but her very composure betrayed a tense nervousness to her caller.

She was Henrietta Savage Perl, 33, a year older than her scientist husband, William Perl, who less than 18 hours earlier had been taken from her home at 124 1/2 38th St., a prisoner of the FBI.

65-15387-B-19

F. B. I.
MAR 23 1951
N. Y.
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 FROM _____
 NY *NY 15387-B-19*
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Fifth-Floor Walkup.

The abode of the Perls was the typical intellectuals' flat.

It was a one-and-a-half-room affair, reached by climbing five flights of stairs. Books were stretched across the wall cases and spilled out onto tables and stands. They were heavy works, dealing with psychology and scientific subjects.

There was a record player and recordings of the classics. There were bowls of fruit.

Mrs. Perl, on the tallish side, ash-blond hair parted in the middle, wore a tailored brown suit, a gray chiffon scarf at her throat.

Grave and Serious.

There was a reserved graciousness about her reception of the visitor.

"I think it is best to establish a friendly relationship with the press," she said, opening the conversation. She was grave and serious.

"I am sure my husband is innocent," she stated flatly. "He is definitely anti-Communist."

Mrs. Perl said her husband's arrest came last night as they were reading.

She Wasn't Surprised.

"I was startled but not surprised," she explained. "He knew he was under investigation by the FBI and he had stayed away from classes at Columbia since last Friday because he wanted to spare the school embarrassment."

Fashion Artist-Writer.

Mrs. Perl was reluctant to discuss her own background. She is a professional fashion writer and artist. She was graduated from the University of Indiana in 1941. She wouldn't give her maiden name, saying she didn't want to involve her relatives.

About six years ago, Mrs. Perl said, she came to New York on a visit, met Mr. Perl and married him.

65-15387-B-19

Columbia Teacher Called Spy Link

Accused of Lying
About Two Suspects

BULLETIN.

William Perl, 32-year-old aerodynamics specialist and physics instructor at Columbia University, pleaded innocent in Federal Court today to a four-count perjury indictment in connection with the current atomic espionage trial.

A soft-spoken Columbia University instructor faced arraignment in Federal Court today on a scaled indictment charging him with lying about his connections with a spy ring feeding atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Arrested in his apartment by FBI agents last night, William Perl, 32-year-old expert on aerodynamics, was locked up in the Federal House of Detention.

Perl, who lived at 104 E. 38th St., had failed to show up for Columbia physics classes since last Friday, university authorities said.

TITLE

CLASS

FOR

BY *William Perl*

DATED *7/15/51*

CREATED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-20	
F. B. I.	
MAR 23 1951	
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Linked to 2 on Trial.

FBI agents said they arrested Perl on a four-count indictment charging he lied when he denied knowing Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The latter pair are now on trial in Federal Court, accused of a war-time conspiracy to steal atomic secrets for Russia. Perl was a classmate of Rosenberg and Sobell at City College, the FBI said.

The spy trial, in which Rosenberg's wife Ethel is also a defendant, continued today. Yesterday's principal witness was pretty Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of a former Army sergeant, David Greenglass, who testified earlier. He is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother.

Tells of Payoff.

Mrs. Greenglass, corroborating her husband's story of espionage, told of receiving money from Rosenberg for atomic secrets. She said \$37.50 of one \$500 fee went to buy a war bond.

The Columbia instructor was described as "one of two top aerodynamics experts" in the U.S. by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol. Originally scheduled as a witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, Perl's status was quickly changed by an August grand jury that had been studying his previous remark to a jury.

He is charged, in two other counts, with denying that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sidorovich and Mrs. Helene Ellitcher. They have appeared as witnesses in the current atomic espionage trial.

65-15387-B-20

Columbia Instructor Arrested for Perjury

Grand Jury Charges William Perl Lied In Atomic Espionage Investigation

William Perl, 32-year-old Columbia University Instructor in Physics, was arrested at his home on East 38th Street last night, after being indicted on four counts of perjury

before a New York grand jury investigating atomic espionage.

One count of the indictment accused Perl of lying when he told the grand jury that he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Martin Sobell, who are now on trial for conspiracy to steal atomic secrets for Soviet Russia during World War II.

It was learned that FBI agents may have been led to Perl through his friendship with Rosenberg and Sobell while all three attended City College in 1934.

Absent from Campus

Perl, who received his Ph.D. from Columbia last year, was appointed as an Instructor in the Physics Department in July, 1950. His Ph.D. thesis was written on a theoretical problem in Aerodynamics and his field was aeronautical engineering. He had not appeared on campus to teach classes since last Friday, apparently in anticipation of his arrest by government agents.

The indicted aeronautical engineer was an advisor to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the scientific wing of the Air Force, from 1939-1950. It was rumored that he had access to classified information on the top secret atomic airplane which is now under construction in this country.

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SEP 20 1951

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71 Columbia Spectator

SEP 15 1951

Went to CCNY

Perl was born in New York on October 1, 1918. He attended DeWitt Clinton High School in the Bronx, and entered CCNY in February, 1934. He also received a B.A. there in 1938, and an M.A. in Electrical Engineering in 1940.

In 1940 Perl went to work for the government, and in 1944 he was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked in the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory on jet-propulsion and airplane design. While on leave from the government he attended Columbia from 1946 to 1948 to work for his Ph.D.

Perl is married, and has an office in 822 Pupin Hall.

65-15387-B-21

By William H. Volan '53

William Perl, Columbia physics instructor, indicted on a four count charge of perjury by the Federal Grand Jury investigating atomic espionage, pleaded not guilty yesterday at his arraignment in Federal Court.

The Grand Jury indictment specifically alleged that Perl lied in his testimony before the Grand Jury on Aug. 18 and Sept. 11 in denying his purported acquaintanceship with Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Max and Elaine Elitcher and Ann and Mike Sidorovich. Rosenberg and Sobell are now on trial on charges of war-time conspiracy to supply atomic secrets to Russia. Elitcher and Ann Sidorovich have been implicated in testimony relating to the theft of secrets.

According to the FBI, Perl's alleged friendship with Sobell and Rosenberg extended back to when all three were classmates at City College. All three graduated in February of 1938 from CCNY.

Applied for Passport

At Perl's arraignment Assistant U. S. Attorney John Foley charged that Perl applied last Monday for a passport and that he had been offered money to "flee the jurisdiction of the courts." Perl's lawyer Raymond L. Wise, however stated that his client sought the renewal of the passport because of a contemplated summer vacation and that he had already co-operated to the fullest extent with the government, that he had had a two week opportunity to flee, but had not done so.

Perl, whom the government characterized as one of the two top aero-dynamic experts in the country, spent Wednesday night

(Continued on Page Two)



Photo White World

William Perl, Columbia Physics instructor, who was arrested by FBI agents Wednesday for perjury and indicted yesterday

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TITLE

CLASS

From Columbia Spectator

DATED MAR. 16 1951

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F. B. I.

MAR 16 1951

N. Y.

Perl Pleads

(Continued from Page One)

in the Federal House of Detention following his arrest in his home at 9:20 P.M. FBI agents questioned Perl and his wife for an hour and a half before arresting him. Perl had not attended his classes at school since Friday.

Professor Kusch, executive head of the Physics Department, described Perl as "an excellent instructor." Perl had not been employed in any governmental research project at Columbia, but was hired as a general physics instructor, according to Professor Kusch. No special action has yet been considered pertaining to Perl's status at Columbia University.

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Letters to the Editor intended for publication exceeding 300 words in length will be subject to editing. Unsigned letters will not be considered for publication. Names of authors will be withheld on request. All letters submitted become the property of Spectator.

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65-15387-B-22

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 SEC 1
 SEC 2
 SEC 3
 SEC 4
 SEC 5
 SEC 6
 SEC 7
 SEC 8
 SEC 9
 SEC 10
 SEC 11
 SEC 12
 SEC 13
 SEC 14
 SEC 15
 SEC 16
 SEC 17
 SEC 18
 SEC 19
 SEC 20

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**ATOM PERJURY DATA
 FILED BY GOVERNMENT**

The Government filed yesterday a bill of particulars in the case of William Perl, 32-year-old Columbia University physics instructor, charged with perjury in a Federal grand jury espionage investigation.

Perl, who lives at 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, and is free in \$20,000 bail, was charged with lying to the grand jury when he denied that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies; Helene Elitcher and Ann and Michael Sidorovich.

The Government said it would prove that Perl knew Rosenberg and Sobell when they were classmates at City College from 1934 through 1938; that Perl knew Sobell in Washington from 1939 through 1941 and Rosenberg, Sobell and Mrs. Elitcher in New York in 1944 and 1946.

Mrs. Elitcher's husband, Max, testified as a Government witness in the trial of the atom spies.

The Government said that Perl knew and met the Sidorovichs in Cleveland in July, 1948.

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**ATOM PERJURY DATA
FILED BY GOVERNMENT**

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Perl Perjury Trial Deferred
The perjury trial of William M. Perl, 32-year-old Columbia University physics instructor, was adjourned yesterday in Federal Court until July 2. Perl, who lives at 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, was accused of lying when he denied knowing Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted as atom spies.

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JUN 23 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

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Indicted in Spy Probe, Scientist Asks Bail Cut

Former Columbia physics instructor William Perl, one of the nation's experts on guided missiles, applied yesterday for reduction of the \$20,000 bail in which he has been free since he was indicted last year on four counts of perjury. The indictment stemmed from his denial that he knew convicted spies Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg and two others who figured in a probe of subversive activities.

Perl, 33, of 104 E. 38th St., told Federal Judge Noonan yesterday that his father, Abraham, 59, of 936 Tiffany St., Bronx, has been impoverished by putting up his savings as bail. Perl also asserted his wife is expecting a child in July and that he has been unable to get employment and is destitute.

The motion was opposed by Assistant U. S. Attorney Martin, who said that Perl's sister, Mrs. Sally Renz, of 202 W. 69th St., told him in April that, if it were not for the bail posted, Perl would flee the country.

"In view of the defendant's qualifications as a physicist and his work in top military fields, his flight would not only constitute a most serious obstruction of justice, but also a threat to the security of the U. S.," Martin said.

Perl has repeatedly denied he was ever a Communist or a Red sympathizer.

Sobell and Rosenberg were members of the Klaus Fuchs ring that gave the A-bomb to the Soviet. They were members of the 1938 graduating class at CCNY.

Martin contended that Perl's alleged perjury seriously obstructed the investigation of espionage on behalf of the Soviet and added that Perl was contemplating flight to Mexico.

Sobell did flee to Mexico, but was brought back and got 30 years. Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, are appealing death sentences.

Judge Noonan reserved decision on Perl's application.

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N.Y. COUNTY

MAY 23 1952

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MAY 23 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

Perjury Bail Cut Asked

**Perl, Indicted in Atom Case,
Seeks Reduction to \$5,000**

William Perl, thirty-two, indicted on a perjury charge in March, 1951, after denying under oath that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies, applied yesterday for a reduction of his bail from \$20,000 to \$5,000. United States District Court Judge Gregory F. Noonan reserved decision.

Mr. Perl, a former physics instructor at Columbia University, is free under the \$20,000 bond. He said yesterday his father, Abraham Mutterperl, sixty-five, had surrendered his life's savings of \$18,000 and borrowed \$2,000 from friends to furnish the bail money.

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. NY HERALD TRIBUNE

DATED MAY 29 1952
SUBMITTED BY F. T. DIVISION

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Sobell did flee to Mexico, but was brought back and got 30 years. Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, are appealing death sentences.

Judge Noonan reserved decision on Perl's application.

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MAY 28 1952

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Spy Case Figure Asks Cut in Bail

Federal Judge Gregory P. Noonan is considering an application of William Perl, indicted for perjury in the atom spy ring inquiry, to reduce his bail from \$20,000 to \$5000.

Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, was indicted for denying to a federal grand jury that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted members of a wartime Russian atom spy ring.

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- SEC. 12
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

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Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, was indicted for denying to a federal grand jury that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted members of a wartime Russian atom spy ring.

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Indicted in Spy Probe, Scientist Asks Bail Cut

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Sobell did flee to Mexico, but was brought back and got 30 years. Rosenberg and his wife Ethel, are appealing death sentences.

Judge Noonan reserved decision on Perl's application.

Subject

65-15387-B-29

Hy Daily Mirror
5-28-52

SPY CASE SUSPECT SEEKS CUT IN BAIL

Former Columbia Instructor in Physics Denies He Ever Engaged in Espionage

In an application to reduce his bail from \$20,000 to \$5,000, William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor indicted for perjury in the atom spy ring investigation, declared yesterday that he was a loyal American who had never engaged in espionage.

Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan reserved decision after assistant United States Attorney Robert Martin said that Perl's sister, Mrs. Sally Renz of 202 West Sixty-ninth Street, had told him last month that if it were not for the high bail posted she thought her brother would flee.

The 32-year-old physicist, who had done Government work in aerodynamics, guided missiles and jet propulsion, was indicted in March, 1951, for denying to a Federal grand jury that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted members of a wartime Russian atom spy ring.

Father Provided His Bail

Perl said his father, Abraham Mutterperl, had turned over his life's savings of \$13,000 and borrowed an additional \$2,000 from relatives to post bail. Perl told the court:

"Let it be unequivocally claimed that I am not now and have never been a member of the Communist party, a Communist sympathizer or a fellow traveler.

"There has never occurred to me any feeling which might be interpreted by anyone as being even remotely disloyal to the Government of the United States. In fact, I deeply resent innuendoes which have been unjustly raised to cast doubt on my loyalty to the United States."

Perl, who is on leave from Columbia, added that since his indictment he had been unable to find enough work to support himself and his wife.

Speaking of Perl's sister's statement, Mr. Martin said:

"In view of the serious nature of

the charge, and the strength of the Government's case, her conclusion seems eminently sound. The defendant's perjury seriously obstructed investigation of perhaps the most serious offense which can be charged, that of espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union.

"Possibility of Flight"

"The persons whom the defendant falsely denied knowing were engaged in betrayal of the United States to a foreign power. The defendant was working as a key physicist in a top-secret field of great military importance; and in addition to the gravity of the offense, it is appropriate to consider the possibility of flight."

The prosecutor asserted that Perl had applied for a passport in the spring of 1951 for a proposed four-month pleasure trip to Europe and the money posted as bail in the case belongs to Perl's father and thus "there is little enough security to keep the defendant within the jurisdiction."

Mr. Martin said the case probably would come to trial in the fall.

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Bail Cut Denied Perl in Spy Case

Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan yesterday refused to reduce to \$5,000 the \$20,000 bail in which William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, is held on a charge of perjury. Perl, who assertedly lied when he said under oath that he never knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted A-bomb spies, pleaded that his father, Abraham Mutterperl, had posted his life savings that Perl might go free pending trial.

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DATE: MAY 30 1952
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Perl Asks for Early Trial of Perjury Case But Would Accept Delay if Bail Were Cut

William Perl, 32-year-old former Columbia University physics instructor and an aerodynamics specialist, charged with perjury, asked Federal Judge John F. X. McGohey yesterday for an early trial date. Perl indicated through counsel that he wanted to call as a defense witness Julius Rosenberg, convicted atom spy now in the Sing Sing death house.

Perl was indicted in March, 1950, for denying to a Federal grand jury that he knew Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. These two and Mrs. Rosenberg were convicted of giving atom secrets to Russia.

Fred Waters, defense counsel, said that since the indictment Perl—who is free in \$20,000 bail—has been unable to support himself and his wife.

Robert Martin, assistant United States Attorney, asked the court to let the trial go over to the fall term. He said the Government felt it was inappropriate to go to trial now, in the interests of security and justice.

Mr. Martin added that the Gov-

ernment wanted the Rosenberg case disposed of first before proceeding on the Perl matters. The United States Supreme Court is expected to be asked to review the convictions of the atom spies.

Mr. Waters said he wanted to call Rosenberg as a witness and that if the Perl trial awaited final disposition of the Rosenberg case the latter might have been executed by that time.

Mr. Waters also asked for a fuller bill of particulars. Mr. Martin argued that to grant this would in effect be giving the defense the Government's evidence.

Judge McGohey asked Mr. Waters if he would consent to the trial going over until the fall, if bail were cut to \$5,000. The lawyer said he would agree, since the release of the bail money would enable Perl to live.

The jurist then pointed out that Judge Gregory F. Noonan, after a hearing, had refused to reduce the bail, and that the defense by its motion for an early trial date was only trying to reduce the bond. Decision was reserved.

65-15387-B-32

U. S. COURT
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N. Y. Times

DATE: 6-10-52

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28
DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1952

Prompt Trial Asked for Perl In Spy Perjury

By LEEDS MOBERLEY

Counsel for William Perl, 33-year-old former Columbia University physics instructor, moved in Federal Court yesterday for a prompt trial of the perjury charge against him — before atom spy Julius Rosenberg goes to the electric chair and it's too late to call him as a witness.

Either that, urged the lawyer, Fred Waters, or dismiss the four-count indictment handed up by a



William Perl
"Effectively strangled . . ."

Federal grand jury in March, 1951. It charges that Perl, a top expert in aerodynamics, lied when he denied under oath that he knew Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted with Rosenberg and his wife Ethel. She, too, was sentenced to die in the chair, but Sobell got off with 30 years.

Up to Supreme Court.

The Rosenbergs on May 14 were granted a 30-day stay of the mandate upholding their conviction, pending a review of their case by the U. S. Supreme Court. Waters told Judge F. X. McGohney he didn't "want to seem facetious" but pointed out that "Rosenberg is in the death house and if we wait until he is executed it will be too bad for the defendant, because we want Rosenberg for a witness."

The lawyer also pleaded that Perl, who is free in \$20,000 bail, "has been completely and effectively strangled . . . has been unable to earn any money, and is practically destitute."

Decision Reserved.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert Martin vigorously opposed either dismissal of the indictment or going to trial this month. Arguing that the prosecution against Rosenberg "has not been completed," Martin said the U. S. Attorney's office "deemed it unwise to proceed further and reveal the proof in this perjury case until the Rosenberg case and related matters have been concluded."

Judge McGohney reserved decision.

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N. Y. Daily News
DATED 6-10-52
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 N.Y. TIMES

JUN 10 1952

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TRAINING UNIT

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Either that, urged the lawyer, Fred Waters, or dismiss the four-count indictment handed up by a



William Perl
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Up to Supreme Court.

The Rosenbergs on May 14 were granted a 30-day stay of the mandatory upholding their conviction, pending a review of their case by the U. S. Supreme Court. Waters told Judge F. X. McGohery he didn't "want to seem facetious"

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Decision Reserved.

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Judge McGohery reserved and

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N. Y. NEWS

JUN 10 1952

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**Figure in Spy Case
 Demanding a Trial**

**Teacher Denied He Knew
 Rosenberg or Sobell**

Judge John F. X. McGohey reserved decision yesterday on a motion by William Perl, thirty-two, for a trial this month on an indictment charging perjury or the alternative of dismissal of the indictment.

The former physics instructor at Columbia University is accused of perjuring himself before a Federal Grand Jury in denying that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies.

His attorney, Fred Waters, told the court that he wants to call Rosenberg as a witness in Perl's trial. Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, sentenced to die, are in the death house at Sing Sing Prison. On May 14, they were granted a thirty-day stay of the mandate upholding their conviction pend-

ing a review by the United States Supreme Court.

"I don't want to seem facetious," Mr. Waters said, "but Rosenberg is in the death house and if we wait until he is executed, it will be too bad for this defendant, because we want Rosenberg for a witness. I am attempting to get to him in the death house to arrange for his appearance as a witness."

Robert Martin, Assistant United States Attorney, objected to the trial of Perl until the Rosenberg case and "related matters" have been concluded.

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William Perl
"Effectively strangled . . ."

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N.Y. NEWS

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 SEC. 46
 SEC. 47
 SEC. 48
 SEC. 49
 SEC. 50
 SEC. 51
 SEC. 52
 SEC. 53
 SEC. 54
 SEC. 55
 SEC. 56
 SEC. 57
 SEC. 58
 SEC. 59
 SEC. 60
 SEC. 61
 SEC. 62
 SEC. 63
 SEC. 64
 SEC. 65
 SEC. 66
 SEC. 67
 SEC. 68
 SEC. 69
 SEC. 70
 SEC. 71
 SEC. 72
 SEC. 73
 SEC. 74
 SEC. 75
 SEC. 76
 SEC. 77
 SEC. 78
 SEC. 79
 SEC. 80
 SEC. 81
 SEC. 82
 SEC. 83
 SEC. 84
 SEC. 85
 SEC. 86
 SEC. 87
 SEC. 88
 SEC. 89
 SEC. 90
 SEC. 91
 SEC. 92
 SEC. 93
 SEC. 94
 SEC. 95
 SEC. 96
 SEC. 97
 SEC. 98
 SEC. 99
 SEC. 100
 NIGHT SUPERVISOR
 PROPERTY CLERK
 TRAINING UNIT

Prompt Trial Asked for Perl In Spy Perjury

By LEEDS MOBERLEY

Counsel for William Perl, 33-year-old former Columbia University physics instructor, moved in Federal Court yesterday for a prompt trial of the perjury charge against him—before atom spy Julius Rosenberg goes to the electric chair and it's too late to call him as a witness.

Either that, urged the lawyer, Fred Waters, or dismiss the four-count indictment handed up by a



William Perl
"Effectively strangled . . ."

64B

65-15387-B-37

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1952 FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Conroy</i>	

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS

JUN 10 1952
 FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

federal grand jury in March, 1951. It charges that Perl, a top expert in aero-dynamics, lied when he denied under oath that he knew Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted with Rosenberg and his wife Ethel. She, too, was sentenced to die in the chair, but Sobell got off with 30 years.

Up to Supreme Court.

The Rosenbergs on May 14 were granted a 30-day stay of the mandate upholding their conviction, pending a review of their case by the U. S. Supreme Court. Waters told Judge F. X. McGohhey he didn't "want to seem faceticus" but pointed out that "Rosenberg is in the death house and if we wait until he is executed it will be too bad for the defendant, because we want Rosenberg for a witness."

The lawyer also pleaded that Perl, who is free in \$20,000 bail, "has been completely and effectively strangled . . . has been unable to earn any money" and "is practically destitute."

Decision Reserved.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert Martin vigorously opposed either dismissal of the indictment or going to trial this month. Arguing that the prosecution against Rosenberg "has not been completed," Martin said the U. S. Attorney's office "deemed it unwise to proceed further and reveal the proof in this perjury case until the Rosenberg case and related matters have been concluded."

Judge McGohhey reserved decision.

65-15387-B-37

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 ASAC 1
 ASAC 2
 SEC. 1
 SEC. 2
 SEC. 3
 SEC. 4
 SEC. 5
 SEC. 6
 SEC. 8
 SEC. 11
 SEC. 12
 NIGHT SUPERVISOR
 PROPERTY CLERK
 TRAINING UNIT

Atom Spy Witness Denied Early Trial

William Perl, 33-year-old ex-Columbia University physics teacher under indictment on perjury charges in the Rosenberg atom-bomb spy case, was smarting today under Federal Court denial of a plea for trial this month.

In denying Perl an early trial, Judge John F. X. McGohey yesterday referred to a government affidavit stating it would be "unwise to proceed further and reveal the proof in this case until the Rosenberg case, (final appeal) and other related matters have been concluded."

Perl was indicted on perjury charges stemming from a denial that he knew Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. The Rosenbergs were convicted of stealing A-bomb secrets and were sentenced to death. They are awaiting a U.S. Supreme Court review of the case. Sobell was found guilty in the same case and sentenced to 30 years in federal prison.

65-15387-B-38

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N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

JUL 1 1952

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Corcoran mlb

Perjury Trial Opens for A-Spy Witness

Lanky, black-haired William Perl, 34, former Columbia University physics instructor, went on trial today in Federal Court on charges of lying to the grand jury that indicted Julius Rosenberg, condemned A-bomb spy, and Morton Sobell, serving 30 years.

Perl, called as a witness before the grand jury in August and September, 1950, pretended he didn't know the atomic spies when, actually, the government charges, he attended City College with them and was in their 1938 graduating class.

Perl, who also is charged with perjuring himself in denying that he was familiar with three government witnesses in the case, faces a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and an \$8000 fine if convicted on all four counts in the indictment returned against him. A jury of 11 men and one woman was picked today to try the case before Judge Sylvester A. Ryan.

The academic-looking defendant told newspapermen he had been jobless since Columbia University let his appointment lapse in June 1951, a few months after his indictment. He said he had been working privately on "some points of the relativistic quantum theory," the basis of much work done in developing the atom bomb.

Federal authorities said the case probably would take three or four days. Perl and his wife, who was in court, live at 104 E. 38th St. The couple have a 10-month-old son.

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N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
MAY 13 1953

Spur Lectures

DATED.....
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-38A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 13 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Corcoran</i>	

Rosenberg Case:

Jury Told Perl Lied in Spy Quiz

Charged with 4 Counts of Perjury

William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, lied when he told a Federal grand jury he didn't know convicted atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, a classmate testified today.

Perl, 34, who lives with his wife, Henrietta, at 104 E. 38th st., is on trial before Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan and jury of 11 men and one woman, charged with four counts of perjury.

Max Elitcher, electrical engineer, of 164-18 72d ave., Flushing, Queens, testified that on several occasions Perl met and spoke with Rosenberg, who with his wife, Ethel, is under death sentence in Sing Sing for espionage; and Helene Elitcher, wife of the witness.

Perl on Aug. 18, 1950, denied under oath that he knew Rosenberg, Sobell or Mrs. Elitcher. Later, however, he stated he "had an awareness" of knowing Rosenberg and Sobell.

Elitcher admitted he was a Communist Party member from 1939 to 1948, and that he committed perjury himself in denying it on a Government loyalty questionnaire.

DINED TOGETHER.

In the Spring of 1940 or 1941, he said, he, Perl and Sobell had lunch together in Washington, D. C., and in the Summer of 1944 and around Christmas, 1946, he and his wife had dinner with Perl, Rosenberg, and others.

Elitcher also testified that he and Sobell "shared an apartment" in Washington from 1939 to 1945, during which time he had seen correspondence from Perl to Sobell in the apartment.

Perl testified before the Federal grand jury that he "might have written Sobell one or two letters."

VISITED BY ROSENBERG.

Under cross examination by defense attorney Raymond L. Wise, Elitcher, told of a visit by Rosenberg in 1944 to the Elitcher apartment in Washington, when Rosenberg suggested that Elitcher, because of his position in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, could help get information for the Soviet Union.

CLIPPING FROM FILE

N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

DATED MAY 19 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-39

65-15387-B-39

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 19 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Perl Once an Active Young Red, Witnesses Say at Perjury Trial

A New York University physics instructor and an interne at Kings County Hospital testified yesterday at the Federal Court perjury trial of William Perl that they had attended Communist meetings with Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies, and Perl in the Nineteen Thirties when all were students at City College.

Perl, a former Columbia University physics instructor, is charged with lying deliberately when he told a Federal grand jury here in 1950 that he did not know Rosenberg, Sobell, Helene Elitcher and Michael and Ann Sodorovich. He later modified his denial to say he had an "awareness" of Rosenberg as a fellow-student and that he might have had some dealings with Sobell after they left school.

Among the other witnesses called by the Government yesterday to show that Perl's acquaintance with Sobell and Rosenberg was not casual were Mrs. Elitcher and her husband, Max, a former civilian employee of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. Both told of being in the company of the three men from about 7 P. M. to midnight one evening in the summer of 1944 and for about the same length of time around Christmas, 1946.

Elitcher, who also testified for the Government at the trial that resulted in death sentences for Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, and in a thirty-year sentence for Sobell, admitted under cross examination by Raymond L. Wise, Perl's attorney, that he had lied when he swore to the Navy he had never been a member of the Communist party. He said he belonged from 1939 to 1948.

Milton M. Klein of 2880 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, the N. Y. U. instructor, said he had been a close friend of Perl's at DeWitt Clinton High School and at City College and that they had worked together for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics during and after the war.

He told the jury of eleven men and one woman that he, Perl, Rosenberg, Sobell and Elitcher had attended meetings of the Young Communist League in the East Bronx while they were students at City College, that they also had gone to Union Square rallies together and that Perl had told him he was active in the league.

Dr. Jack Shapiro, the interne, a slightly built and highly nervous witness, testified that he had attended meetings in 1937 and 1938 of the Steinmetz Club, which, he said, was composed of electrical engineering students at City College and was affiliated with the school's Young Communist League unit. Among the regular attendants were Rosenberg, Perl and Sobell, he asserted.

At the end of the day Lloyd F. MacMahon, chief assistant United States Attorney, and his aide, Robert Martin, told Judge Sylvester J. Ryan they would call four more witnesses and end their case this morning. Mr. Wise said he would put Perl and two character witnesses on the stand in the afternoon. With the summing up scheduled for tomorrow, the case is expected to go to the jury Friday.

Perl, who lives at 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, with his wife and an infant son, was arrested in March, 1951. He is free in \$20,000 bail.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. TIMES

N. Y.

DATED

MAY 20 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-40

15-55874

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 20 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Scientist Perl Met A-Spy, Jury Is Told

By NORMA ABRAMS

Four government witnesses at the perjury trial of William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, testified yesterday about a series of meetings between the brilliant young scientist and three persons—including the condemned atom spy, Julius Rosenberg—whom he told a federal grand jury he did not know.

The government is expected to complete its case today and Perl—whose lawyer admiringly calls him “sort of a young Einstein”—will likely take the stand in his own defense this afternoon. The case is being tried before Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan and a jury of 11 men and a woman.

Classmate of Both.

Perl, now 34, was a City College classmate of both Rosenberg and Merton Sobell, who was convicted with Rosenberg and is now serving a 20-year sentence. But in testimony in 1950 before the same grand jury that indicted them, he denied knowing either man and also denied knowing three persons whose names were to figure in their trial—Mrs. Helene Elitcher, wife of another classmate, and Michael and Ann Sidorovich.

Yesterday's witnesses included Mrs. Elitcher and her husband, Max, who live at 164-18 72d Ave., Flushing, Queens; Milton Klein, of 5690 Morris Ave., Bronx, a New York University physics instructor, and Dr. Jack Shapiro, now an intern at Kings County Hospital, but also once a classmate of Perl.

The Elitchers described in detail

two dinner meetings—one in June, 1944, the other at Christmas time of 1946—at which both Perl and Rosenberg were present. On the second occasion, they said, Sobell and his wife also were present and the whole party later went to the Rosenbergs' apartment in Knickerbocker Village. Mrs. Elitcher added that Perl walked with her part of the way from the subway to the Rosenbergs' apartment.

Elitcher, an electrical engineer and former employe in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, admitted under cross-examination by defense counsel Raymond L. Wise that he was a Communist Party member from 1939 to 1948 and that he perjured himself by stating on a government loyalty questionnaire that he was not a Commie.

He Didn't Report Then.

He also told of a visit by Rosenberg to the Elitcher apartment in Washington, D. C., in 1944, during which Rosenberg suggested Elitcher could help get information for the Soviet Union. Elitcher acknowledged that he had not re-



(NEWS photo by Ed Jackson)
William Perl leaves court.

ported this to the FBI until 1950. The Government's case is being presented by Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney Lloyd F. McMahon and Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert Martin. The trial will continue at 10 A. M. today.

CLIPPING FROM THE

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N. Y.

MAY 2 1953

DATED

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-41

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 20 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Perl's Letters Cited To Prove He Knew Spy

College Files Also Used

The government today produced personal letters and City College records to show that William Perl, an aeronautical physicist, lied when he said he did not know Julius Rosenberg or Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies.

The letters, according to Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney Lloyd F. MacMahon, were written by Perl when he was working on Army Air Force projects at Langley Field, Va., during 1940 and 1941.

'My Friend' Quoted.

In one, the Federal Court jury was told, Perl alluded to "my friend . . . the boy who owns the drug store—Sobell" and said Sobell "came down from Washington."

In another letter more than a year later he declared "a friend of mine just quit his \$2600 a year job to go back to school."

Mr. MacMahon introduced Navy Dept. records to show that Sobell quit his government job, paying \$2600 a year, two days before Perl's letter on Oct. 3, -41.

At the same time he produced City College records to show that Perl, Sobell and Rosenberg shared classrooms between 1934 and 1938, when Perl was graduated cum laude.

Engineer Testifies.

In the perjury trial earlier today, Max Elitcher, an electrical engineer, of 164-18 72d Ave., Flushing, told the jury that he, Perl, Rosenberg and Sobell were friends at City College.

In 1940 or 1941, Mr. Elitcher said, Perl visited him in Washington and met Sobell, who then was living with Mr. Elitcher.

During the summer of 1944, the witness said, he and his wife, Helene, met Rosenberg at Eighth Ave. and 42nd St., where they were joined by Perl and his brother, Sam.

Tells of Dinners Together.

They all had dinner at the Bird-in-Hand Restaurant and went to the apartment of Joel Barr, another CCNY man. About midnight, the witness said, they went to the Greenwich Village apartment of another classmate, Al Sarant.

Mr. Elitcher also testified that sometime near Christmas in 1946 Perl and his wife, Rosenberg, Sobell and his wife and the Elitchers met at the Blue Mill Restaurant in Greenwich Village and then to the Rosenberg apartment, 10 Monroe St.

Defense attorney Raymond Wise tried to discredit the witness on

cross-examination by getting him to admit that he once filled out a loyalty questionnaire for the Navy Department and swore he never had been a Communist, although he actually was a member from 1939 to 1948.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Martin has declared he will show that Perl attended 10 or 12 meetings of the Young Communist League at City College when Rosenberg was president and Sobell was an active member of the group.

65-15387-B-42

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 19 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE

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DATED MAY 19 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1953

Perl, on Stand, Admits He Gave False Replies

By NORMA ABRAMS

William Perl, 34, brilliant young aeronautical physicist accused of committing perjury by telling a federal grand jury he did not know convicted atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell and three other persons, insisted at his trial yesterday that he did "not tell lies," but his past rose to dispute him.

Under cross-examination, Perl admitted in Federal Court that he had made several false statements—under oath—in government questionnaires, including one for employment with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Divorced, He Said.

In the commission questionnaire, he represented himself as having a divorced wife. However, he admitted yesterday that he had had a common-law marriage and that he and his wife, Henrietta Savage, whom he subsequently married in a church ceremony, had never been divorced.

Perl, former physics instructor at Columbia University, painted himself as a paragon of truth while under direct examination by his lawyer Raymond L. Wise.

Then cross-examination began and Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney Lloyd F. McMahon confronted the defendant with the two questionnaires. The second questionnaire was filled out for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics in connection with the Atomic Energy Commission application in 1949.

The Government rested its case against Perl yesterday morning. The trial will be resumed this morning and the case is expected to reach the jury tomorrow.

65-15387-B-43

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 21 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. NEWS

MAY 21 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Didn't Know A-Spy, Perl Insists

William Perl, 34-year-old physicist, insisted today before Federal Judge Ryan and a jury that he told the truth to a Federal Grand Jury in August, 1950, when he denied knowing Julius Rosenberg, the condemned atom bomb spy, and four other persons.

"It was the truth," he testified when he took the stand to defend himself against a perjury charge. "I don't tell lies."

Seven witnesses testified for the government, which rested its case earlier today, that he had met Rosenberg; Morton Sobell, another convicted member of the Soviet spy ring; Mrs. Helene Ellitcher, and Michael and Anna Sidorovich, who were named in the Rosenberg trial.

Perl, offering the jury his word against those of the witnesses, said he did know Mrs. Ellitcher as Mrs. Max Ellitcher, wife of a college classmate, but it was months after his Grand Jury questioning that he learned that her first name was Helene.

While insisting he did not

know the other four persons, Perl qualified that denial in several ways. He said he was questioned frequently and intensively by FBI agents and that he was

"shocked and horrified" when they "strongly emphasized that Rosenberg and Sobell might fry for their activities."

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N. Y.

MAY 20 1953

DATED

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B43A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 20 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

SP-105157/10

Denied Knowing Atom Spies:

**U.S. May Close Case
Against Perl Today**

The Government today expects to complete its case against William Perl on trial in Federal Court, Foley sq., on four perjury counts.

He is accused of lying to the grand jury that indicted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies.

He allegedly denied he knew Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Helene Elitcher and Michael and Ann Sadorivich.

Four witnesses yesterday, including Mrs. Elitcher, testified to meetings between Rosenberg, Sobell and Perl.

The others were Milton Klein, of 5690 Morris ave., Bronx, a physics instructor at New York University; Dr. Jack Shapiro, an

intern at Kings County Hospital, and Max Elitcher, of 164-18 72d ave., Flushing, Queens.

Klein, Dr. Shapiro and Elitcher were classmates of Perl, Rosenberg and Sobell at City College.

They told of meetings of the Steinmetz Club, described by Dr. Shapiro as "affiliated with the Young Communist League at City College," presided over by Rosenberg with Perl as a speaker.

The case is being tried before Federal Judge Ryan and a jury of 11 men and a woman.

Perl, an electronics scientist, lives at 104 E. 38th st.

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MAY 20 1953

FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

Afternoon Edition

65-15387-B44

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Character Praised:

Defense Rests In Perl Trial

Physicist Admits He 'Possibly' Lied

The defense rested at 12:15 p.m. today in the Federal Court trial of William Perl, 34, ranking U. S. aeronautical physicist, charged with lying to a Federal grand jury when he denied he knew the condemned A-bomb spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Final witness in the case, after Perl had taken the stand in his own defense and had been cross-examined at length, was a United Nations employe, Mrs. Doris Stowe, of 204 E. 81st st.

She testified that Perl's character among people she knew was "excellent." She said she had known the defendant since 1949.

WIFE HER FRIEND.

Mrs. Stowe also described his wife, Ms. Henrietta Savage Perl, as "my best friend."

The Government rested its case against Perl yesterday after producing documented refutation of his claim: "I don't tell lies."

Under cross-examination today, Perl agreed it "possibly was a lie" when he said under oath in April 1950 before a loyalty board that he had not seen any member of his 1939 CCNY graduating class until 1946.

ROSENBERG IN CLASS.

Members of that class included Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, tried with Rosenberg and sentenced to 30 years for conspiracy to commit espionage.

Perl went on trial Monday before Judge Ryan and a jury of 11 men and one woman on a four-count perjury indictment.

Chief Asst. U. S. Atty. McMahon said Perl also lied when he claimed he married Henrietta Savage in 1944 in Cleveland and divorced her in Reno.

He lied, McMahon said, when he lied knowing Helene Elitcher, wife of a one-time fellow student, and Michael and Ann Sidorovich, whose names were mentioned in the Rosenberg trial.

Special Edition
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N. Y.
DATED MAY 2 1 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B45

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 21 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Perl Is Defended As 'Truthful Man'

Testimony in the perjury trial of William Perl ended today in Federal Court with the statement of a witness that Perl was a truthful man, but "abstract about people."

The 34-year-old aeronautical physicist himself has maintained he was more abstract than untruthful when he told a federal grand jury in August, 1950, that he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atomic spies.

Since Monday, when he went on trial, Perl's defense has been that he did actually know Rosenberg and Sobell, and three other persons whom he previously denied knowing, but that he was more "aware" of them than "intimately acquainted."

Both government and defense lawyers have rested their cases, and Judge Sylvester J. Ryan is expected to charge the jury of 11 men and one woman later today. Deliberations may begin tomorrow.

65-15387-B-46

65-15387-B-46

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 21 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. ...
DATED MAY 21 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

PERL DENIES LYING TO U. S. GRAND JURY

But Physicist Admits on Stand
He Swore Falsely About His
Marriage and Residence

After protesting again and again that he did not tell lies, William Perl was confronted on cross-examination at his Federal court perjury trial yesterday with false and conflicting statements he had made, sometimes under oath.

Perl is charged in a four-count indictment with lying willfully when he told a Federal grand jury here in 1950 that he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies, and three other persons. During and after World War II he worked on aerodynamic problems for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, a Government agency. He was a Columbia University instructor in physics when he was arrested in March, 1951.

Tall, lean and dark-haired, the defendant seemed completely composed and answered questions in a firm, confident manner while he was under direct examination by his attorney, Raymond L. Wise. But he showed signs of discomfiture when Lloyd F. MacMahon, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, questioned him about statements he had made in a number of documents brought to light by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Did Not Wish to Mislead

On direct examination he said he had no intention of misleading the grand jury when he testified he did not know Rosenberg and Sobell. He said he thought he was being asked whether he had been intimately acquainted or associated with them, and that he had not been.

As for the others mentioned in the indictment, Perl said he did not realize until later that the Helene Elichter he was asked about before the grand jury, was the wife of a Max Elichter, whom he had met, and that he did not recall ever meeting Ann and Michael Sodorovich.

65-15387-B-47

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N.Y. TIMES

MAY 21 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
MAY 21 1953
NEW YORK
FBI

At the morning session yesterday, Robert Pflieger, a Cleveland advertising agency executive, testified that Perl and the Sodorovichs came to his home in July, 1948, to buy a car he had advertised for sale. He said Perl drove the car when all four went on a test run. Mr. Pflieger's wife and two of his neighbors also told the jury of seeing the three together.

Failed to List an Address

In direct examination Perl volunteered repeatedly that he did not lie, but he admitted to Mr. MacMahon that he had sworn falsely in a loyally questionnaire of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics that he had married the former Henrietta Savage in New York in 1944 and divorced her in Reno in 1946. Actually, he said, they were married in Cleveland in 1944 and were never divorced. He explained that their marriage was a common-law one and he thought that when they later separated that constituted a divorce. The two later were reconciled and married at a church ceremony in 1951.

Mr. MacMahon then produced a security questionnaire of the Atomic Energy Commission that Perl filled out in November, 1949, when he was looking for a job with the agency. The prosecutor asked the witness why he had not listed 65 Morton Street in Greenwich Village when he was asked to name all the places he had lived in the preceding ten years.

Perl replied that he had lived there "occasionally" between 1946 and 1948, but did not regard it as a residence although he had paid

rent on an apartment for a year or a year and a half. Mr. MacMahon then produced voting registers showing Perl had given 65 Morton Street as his residence when he registered and voted in 1947 and 1948.

Perl's examination was interrupted while the defense called two character witnesses, Dr. Henry M. Foley of 525 West 238th Street, the Bronx, a Professor of Physics at Columbia, and Vernon Hughes of Philadelphia, assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Pennsylvania. Both said their relations with Perl had been almost entirely professional and that his reputation was excellent.

Judge Sylvester Ryan said at the close of the day that he expected to give the charge and present the case to the jury tomorrow morning. Perl, who is free in \$20,000 bail, is to return to the stand this morning.

65-15387-B-47

Didn't Lie, Says Perl on Stand

Physics teacher William Perl denied yesterday he had lied to a 1950 Federal grand jury when he said he did not know atom spies Julius Rosenberg or Morton Sobell and protested vehemently, "I do not tell lies!"

A SHORT TIME LATER, however, under a hammering cross-examination by Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney McMahon, Perl admitted that he made false statements about his marital affairs when making out an application for a job with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Perl, 34, former instructor at Columbia University, is on trial before Judge Ryan and a jury on charges of perjury in connection with his denial that he knew any of five persons, including Rosenberg.

The government rested its case after calling 12 witnesses and the physics teacher immediately took the witness stand in his own defense.

HE SAID REALIZATION that Rosenberg and Sobell faced the death penalty as atom spies, "horrified me, shocked me."

"I thought the grand jury was asking me if I was intimately acquainted with Rosenberg and Sobell," he testified. "I felt the answer I gave was proper."

The record showed that when asked in the grand jury room if he knew Rosenberg or Sobell, Perl replied, "no, I do not to the best of my recollection."

AFTER PERL INSISTED he never "told lies," McMahon brought out that Perl, in his application for the AEC job, said he married his wife in New York in 1944 and divorced her in Reno in 1946. Asked if that statement was true, Perl replied, "no."

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DATED MAY 21 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-48

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 21 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Perl Admits He Knew A-Spies— Not 'Intimately'

William Perl, 34-year-old Columbia University physicist, told jurors in his Federal Court perjury trial today that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atomic spies, but that he was not an "intimate associate."

That, he said, was what he meant to convey on Aug. 18, 1950, when he told a federal grand jury investigating the Communist spy ring that he did not know them.

"I always tell the truth," Perl declared as he made his first appearance on the witness stand.

He maintained that he may have given an erroneous impression before the grand jury because "I had only one idea in mind . . . to disassociate myself from those perjured souls."

He said he was referring to Rosenberg and Sobell and three other persons involved in the grand jury's investigation of the spy ring that sold atomic secrets to Russia at the end of World War II.

Under questioning from his counsel, Raymond L. Wise, he admitted he knew all but two of the persons named in the perjury indictment against him. He did not, he said, remember Michael and Ann Sidorovich, whose names were mentioned in the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and who are alleged to have been friends of Perl's.

The government rested its case before the noon recess and the defense was expected to wind up today. Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan is expected to charge the jury tomorrow.

65-15387-B-49

CLIPPING FROM THE
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DATED MAY 20 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 20 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Perl's Defense: Didn't Quite Lie

William Perl, charged with four counts of perjury, didn't intend to lie when he told a Federal grand jury in 1950 that he did not know five persons involved in the atom spy trial, his attorney declared in Federal Court yesterday.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY Raymond L. Wise, summing up before the jury of 11 men and one woman, asserted the 34-year-old former Columbia University physics instructor "went as far as he could short of deliberate lie" when he denied under oath that he knew condemned atom spy Julius Rosenberg; Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years for espionage; Helen Ellitcher, wife of an atom spy trial witness, and

Michael and Ann Sidorovich, whose names were brought out in the Rosenberg trial.

THE DEFENSE RESTED after Perl, under cross-examination, disputed the meaning of the word

"know" and said he felt it meant "intimately acquainted" when asked before the grand jury if he knew Rosenberg. Judge Ryan said he will charge the jury today.

65-15387-B-50

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 22 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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MAY 22 1953

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Perl 'Young Einstein' To One, Liar to Other

By NORMA ABRAMS

William Perl, 34, former Columbia University physics instructor accused of perjury, was described by his lawyer yesterday as "a sort of young Einstein" and "a genius" with a mind "of unusual complexity," but the Government said he was just a plain liar.

The two portrayals of Perl were made as defense and prosecution summed up at his trial in Federal Court. He was charged with com-



William Perl
Two contrasting pictures

mitting perjury by telling a federal grand jury he did not know convicted atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell and three others.

Ready for Charge.

With delivery of the summations, Judge Sylvester J. Ryan adjourned the trial to 10 A. M. today, when he will charge the jury of 11 men and one woman. The jury will receive the case after the charge.

Defense attorney Raymond L. Wise contended the Government

had not proved Perl knew his answers to be false when he made them. "There are not enough facts in this case to prove that Perl deliberately lied," he said. "On the contrary, he didn't intend to lie. He went as far as he could short of a deliberate lie."

Time and again, in an apparent effort to explain what made Perl tick, Wise called the defendant a genius. Wise said there was "a fine borderline between genius and insanity" and "this boy is separated by a hair's breadth from insanity."

"Caught Up in Lies."

Perl, he insisted, had given answers "which in his involved mind were justified."

"He lied," Assistant U. S. Attorney Lloyd F. MacMahon declared. He added that Perl had even lied on the witness stand.

The question of whether Perl deliberately lied is an important one. Perjury means deliberate lying.

Earlier yesterday Perl admitted on the witness stand that he might "possibly" have told a lie in a loyalty board statement.

He was questioned about a grand jury hearing at which he was asked if he "knew" Rosenberg. His testimony to the grand jury was that he "had an awareness" of Rosenberg as a fellow student at City College. He said yesterday he felt that the word "know" meant an "intimate" acquaintance.

"What is your concept of the word 'know'?" Judge Ryan asked Perl.

"The only way I could answer that would be to go to the dictionary," Perl replied.

"Did you ask for a dictionary before the grand jury?"

Perl conceded he hadn't.

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DATED MAY 22 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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SERIALIZED.....
MAY 22
FBI - NEW

65-15387-B-51

Perl Trial Summed Up: Jury Gets Case Today

By Milton Lewis

William Perl was described alternately yesterday as a "genius" who "honestly forgets things" and as a deliberate perjuror who hindered a Federal grand jury inquiry into atom spies.

These diverse pictures were offered by opposing sides in summing up at the thirty-four-year-old physicist's perjury trial in United States District Court, where he is charged with wilfully denying before a grand jury in 1950 that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted spies for Russia in war time, and three others. This morning, after a charge by Judge Sylvester Ryan, a jury of eleven men and one woman will get the case. The trial began Monday.

"Didn't Intend to Lie"

"Mr. Perl didn't intend to lie—he just went as far as he thought he truthfully could short of deliberately lying," Raymond L. Wise, his counsel, argued.

If convicted on each of four counts in the indictment, Perl, formerly with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, faces five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine on each.

Perl testified that when he was asked if he knew Rosenberg and Sobell, he understood that to mean if they had been his intimate associates at City College. To that he said no, but later said he had an "awareness" of them in the class of '38. As to seeing them during the 1940s, he admitted at the trial he "might" have.

Mr. Wise, calling his client a "genius," said "there is a very fine border line between genius and insanity," though he was not claiming insanity for Perl.

Mr. Wise said Perl's pure scientific view is "I will tell the truth in my own way as I know it."

Lloyd F. MacMahon, chief assistant to United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, insisted that Perl was "so caught up with so many lies that he can't make a straight answer to anything—he ducks, he evades, he equivocates."

Mr. MacMahon said the testimony proved that Perl knew Rosenberg and Sobell from 1934 to 1946 and that he deliberately lied about their associations before a grand jury chasing atomic spies. He repeated testimony showing that the three were fellow Young Communist Leaguers at college and that in 1950 a woman, invoking Rosenberg's name, tried to get Perl to flee to Mexico.

65-15387-B-50

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAY 22 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

DATED MAY 22 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons



The Government will spring a surprise witness in the trial of William Perl, the nation's No. 2 aerodynamics engineer, whose perjury indictment arose out of the Rosenberg Atom-Bomb spy case. The Government considered calling Julius Rosenberg as a witness, and have him plead his Constitutional privilege against self-incrimination . . . The Ford Foundation offered Gov. Earl Warren the \$30,000-a-year presidency of the Fund for the Republic. He turned it down . . . The Marciano-Walcott fight film will be released, stressing training camp sequences.

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N. Y. POST
DATE: MAY 1 8 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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65-15387-B-53

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 18 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Corcoran</i>	

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HIGH COURT DELAYS ROSENBERG RULING

Stay Bars Execution of Atomic Spies Till Tribunal Acts—Six Bias Cases Also Held Up

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 18—Near-
ing the end of the October term,
the Supreme Court recessed to-
day for a week without making
known its decisions in the appeal
of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg,
sentenced to death as atomic spies,
or six cases involving the Con-
stitutionality of racial segregation
in schools and restaurants.

The Rosenbergs have been
granted a stay of execution by the
Second Federal Circuit Court of
Appeals at New York, effective
until the high court has acted.

Thirty-eight argued cases await
decision before the scheduled end
of the Supreme Court's term in
the first week of June. The pos-
sibility that the court might ex-
tend the term for at least a week
was foreseen.

Justice Robert H. Jackson re-
turned to the bench today after
an operation on May 5 for re-
moval of a growth on his thyroid
gland.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. TIMES

N. Y.

MAY 19 1953

DATED

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-54

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 19 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Cocoran	

PERL TRIAL OPENS IN SPY CASE LYING

Prosecution Reads Grand Jury Testimony on Secret Orders to Columbia Ex-Teacher

The Government charged in Federal Court yesterday that William Perl, 34-year-old authority on aerodynamics, lied deliberately and knowingly when he told a Federal grand jury here in 1950 that he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies, and three other persons.

Taking issue with this, Raymond L. Wise, defense attorney, asserted that the former Columbia University physics instructor had not lied intentionally, but that he had told the truth as he knew it and as it appeared to him as he sat in the witness chair during his three appearances before the grand jury.

Mr. Wise told a jury of eleven men and one woman and two male alternates at the opening of Perl's trial on a four-count perjury indictment that to understand what happened, it would have to realize that Perl was no ordinary person, but the No. 2 authority on aerodynamics in this country.

Assistant United States Attorney Robert Martin said in his opening statement that Perl lied when he denied knowing the five persons mentioned in the indictment and that he did not tell the whole truth when on subsequent appearances before the grand jury he ~~made~~ his statements regarding Rosenberg and Sobell.

He said Perl had attended ten or twelve meetings of the electrical engineers section of the Young Communist League at City College when Rosenberg was its president and Sobell an active member and all three were classmates. Mr. Martin described this as "a striking instance" of where Perl knew the two men and said it supplied a motive as to why he denied knowing them.

In addition to Rosenberg, who with his wife, Ethel, is under sentence of death, and Sobell, who is serving a thirty-year prison sentence, the others whom Perl denied knowing were Helene Ellitcher, whose husband, Max, was a Government witness against Rosenberg and Sobell, and Michael and Ann Sodorovich.

Perl, who is tall, thin and dark-haired, was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 12, 1951, at 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, where he lives with his wife, Henrietta, and 10-month-old son. He and his wife listened intently during the proceedings yesterday and both looked relieved when Judge Sylvester J. Ryan continued his \$20,000 bail.

Most of the afternoon session

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N. Y. N.Y. TIMES

MAY 1 0 1952



The New York Times

HIS TRIAL OPENS: William Perl, Columbia University physics instructor, who went to trial here on a four-count perjury indictment.

was taken up by Mr. Martin reading from Perl's grand jury testimony. The highlight of the testimony was Perl's account of a mysterious visit to him of a woman named Vivian Glassman when he was doing aerodynamics work in Cleveland for a Government agency.

He said the woman, whom he had known here, slipped into his apartment in July, 1950, after the arrest of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, picked up a piece of paper and wrote out that she had received money and instructions, from a person unknown to her, for an aeronautical engineer and another person. The instructions were for the two men to leave the country.

The trial will be resumed at 10 A. M. today.

65-15387-B-55

Jury Picked For Perjury Trial of Perl

By Milton Lewis

A Federal jury of eleven men and a woman was picked yesterday to try William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, on charges of perjury in knowingly denying that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atomic spies.

Perl, thirty-four, was a classmate at City College of both these men, who were tried with Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, for conspiracy to transmit atom secrets to Russia in war time. The Rosenbergs have been sentenced to death and are seeking a United States Supreme Court review. Sobell is serving thirty years.

Called Great Scientist

Perl, described by his lawyer, Raymond L. Wise, as "one of the greatest scientists of this country, the second ranking physicist . . . sort of a young Einstein," was arrested during the Rosenberg-Sobell trial in March, 1951.

An expert in aerodynamics and jet propulsion who did highly secretive work for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, he was accused of committing perjury before the same grand jury which indicted the three convicted spies during an investigation into a huge World War II atom bomb spy ring.

Robert Martin, Assistant United States Attorney, promised Judge Sylvester Ryan and the jury in United States District Court that he would prove that one of the places where Perl knew Rosenberg and Sobell was at City College chapter of the Young Communist League, where Rosenberg was the presiding officer.

Most of Perl's grand jury testimony, made during three appearances in 1950, was read to the trial jury, and it showed that he tried to recant in part on his second and third visits that he knew Rosenberg and Sobell. A witness cannot recant before a Federal grand jury.

Mr. Wise, the defense counsel, said that Perl would take the stand and "our defense will be a complete refutation of the charges."

Four Counts in Charge

Mr. Wise said there would be much testimony that would indicate Perl should have remembered the five persons involved in the four perjury counts, but "the question is, did he remember them?" The lawyer said that if it is shown that Perl met a person forty times, that did not inevitably prove he remembered that person.

Perl is also accused of perjury in denying to the grand jury that he knew Helene Elitcher, wife of Max Elitcher, a government witness at the Rosenbergs-Sobell trial, and Michael and Ann Sidorovich, whose names were mentioned at that trial.

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N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

MAY 19 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15387-B-56

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 19 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Conoran	

As a precaution stemming from the bitter controversy raging since the conviction of the Rosenbergs, Judge Ryan ordered that deputy marshals accompany the jury during its lunch periods. The trial resumes at 10 a. m. today. The foreman of the jury is Lawrence W. Payne, of 150 E. 40th St., advertising executive.

Perl changed his name legally from Mutterperl in 1945. He lives with his wife and ten-month-old son at 104 E. 38th St. He was graduated from City College in 1938, took his Master's degree there in 1939 and obtained his Ph. D. at Columbia in 1950, writing a thesis on technical aspects of super-sonic aircraft. He is free in \$20,000 bond.

65-15387-B-56

Perl Perjury Case Up to Jury

A federal Court jury was to begin its deliberations today on the case of William Pearl, former government scientist, charged with perjury in denying that he knew convicted atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan was to deliver his charge to the jury of one woman and 11 men today. Lloyd F. MacMahon, Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney, and Raymond L. Wise, defense attorney, summed up yesterday.

Mr. MacMahon said the testimony proved that Pearl knew the two from 1934 to 1946, and that Pearl deliberately lied to the grand jury in 1950. He said Pearl's "own lies on the witness stand" proved his earlier falsifications.

The defense attorney said Pearl "didn't intend to lie—he just went as far as he thought he truthfully could short of deliberately lying." Mr. Wise called Pearl "a sort of young Einstein," saying "there is a fine line between genius and insanity" and "this boy is separated by a hair's breadth from insanity."

Perl, a former Columbia University physics instructor, worked during World War II on aerodynamics. He denied on the witness stand yesterday that he had ever been a Communist or engaged in any subversive activity, saying "I'm as loyal as the next fellow, but I don't believe in beating my breast about it."

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65-15387-B-57

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 20 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Coscoran</i>	

Perl Perjury Trial Ends:

Ex-Columbia Prof's Case Goes to Jury

The case of William Perl, 34-year-old aeronautical physicist charged with perjury in denying under oath in 1950 he knew atom spies, went to a Federal Court jury at 11:05 a. m. today.

Federal Judge Ryan, in his charge to the jury, cautioned them to consider the charge of perjury only, and not to be influenced by the fact that the grand jury before which Perl testified was investigating espionage.

DENIED KNOWING SPY.

Perl, who lives at 104 E. 38th st., faces a possible maximum of five years in prison and a fine of \$2,000 if convicted of each of the four counts in the indictment.

A former Columbia University

physics instructor, Perl testified three times in 1950 before a Federal grand jury that he did not know condemned atom spy Julius Rosenberg.

He is also charged with falsely denying he knew Morton Sobell, tried with Rosenberg and sentenced to 30 years for conspiracy to commit espionage; Helene Elitcher, wife of an atom spy trial witness, who was a classmate of Perl, and Michael and Ann Sidorovich, whose names came into the Rosenberg trial.

For persons, namely Helene Elitcher; her husband, Max; Milton Klein and Dr. Joel Shapiro, the latter two CCNY classmates of the defendant, testified Perl knew both Sobell and Rosenberg.

65-15387-B-58

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N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

MAY 22 1953

7th sports Social

DATE: _____
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Corcoran

Jury Studies Perl Definition Of One Word

The future of physicist William Perl, 34, hung today on the interpretation of one common English word by a federal jury which received the perjury case against him at 11:05 a.m.

Perl is accused of lying before a Federal Grand Jury in 1950 by denying that he knew Julius Rosenberg, the doomed A-bomb spy; Morton Sobell, serving 30 years as a member of the Rosenberg Soviet espionage apparatus; Mrs. Helena Elitcher and Michel and Ann Sidorovich, whose names were mentioned in the Rosenberg trial.

Testifying in his defense, Perl said that he understood the word "know" to mean that he was closely associated with these five persons, and Federal Judge Ryan underlined that explanation in his charge to the jury.

"The jury must decide how did he understand the question when he was asked, 'Do you know Julius Rosenberg?' and the others," Judge Ryan said. "Did he understand it in the common accepted meaning or did he think it meant that he was intimately acquainted with them?"

He added that Perl must be acquitted if he did not intend to falsify when he answered the questions.

Perl if convicted, faces a maximum sentence of five years and a fine of \$2,000 on each of the four counts in the indictment.

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N.Y. POST

7th Sports Final

MAY 22 1953

65-15387-B-59

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 22 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Corcoran	

N. Y.

DATED

Found Guilty:

Judge Invites Perl to Talk

William Perl, 34, convicted perjurer, has until June 5 to tell what he knows about the Rosenberg atom spy ring.

He will be sentenced on that date after having been found guilty on two counts by a jury late yesterday.

Federal Judge Ryan told Perl he might communicate with him if he wants to talk. Judge Ryan indicated that if he made a clean breast of his connection with the spy ring he would take this into consideration in sentencing Perl.

Perl is liable to 10 years in prison and a fine of \$4,000.

REVOKES BAIL.

Judge Ryan revoked Perl's \$20,000 bail when U. S. Atty. Martin told him:

"We have information directly tying this defendant with the espionage ring."

Perl had denied to a grand jury that he knew Rosenberg or Morton Sobell, atom spies. He is a former Columbia University physics instructor.

Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, are in the Sing Sing death house, awaiting an appeal to the Supreme Court from their death sentences. Sobell is serving 30 years in Alcatraz.

Martin revealed that two other members of the spy ring fled the country in 1950, as did Sobell, and have not been apprehended. He named them as Alfred Sarant and Joel Barr.

Raymond L. Wise, Perl's lawyer, said he was withdrawing from the case. Wise declared:

"If there is substance in what Mr. Martin says—and I know Mr. Martin doesn't speak lightly—I hope Mr. Perl will be moved to cooperate with the Government from now on."

65-15387-B-60

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 2 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Carver	

4 Perjury Counts:

Jury to Receive Perl Case Today

Spy Probe Figure
Called 'Forgetful'

A U. S. District Court jury of 11 men and a woman was to begin weighing the fate today of William Perl, 34, ranking aeronautical physicist. Perl is charged with perjury before a Federal grand jury which was probing A-bomb spies.

Both sides rested yesterday after summations in which the defense described the former Columbia instructor as a "forgetful genius" the State as a "deliberate and calculating liar."

Perl is under four-count indictment for denying in 1951 that he knew convicted A-bomb spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and four associates.

The State contends truthful testimony would have helped to track further the spy ring.

The defense has maintained that Perl "tells the truth as he sees it . . . from a scientific viewpoint."

65-15387-B-61

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 22 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Corcoran</i>	

CLIPPING FROM

N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN

MAY 22 1953

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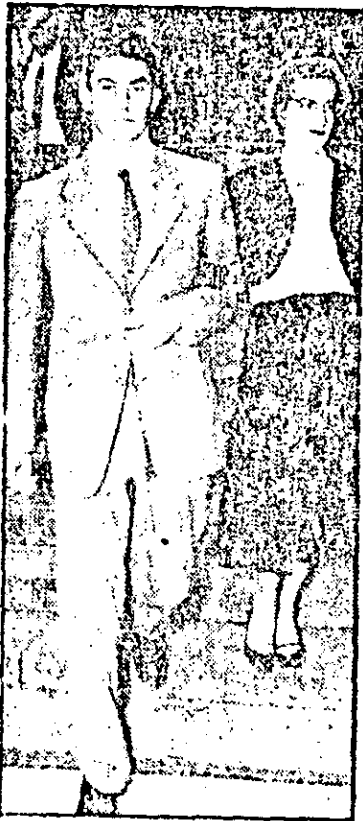
Alternas - Case

Perl Guilty; Linked By Prosecutor to Spy Ring

By GEORGE GRADY and HARRY COREN

A jury of 11 men and one woman, after deliberating four hours, yesterday found William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, guilty on two counts of perjury for falsely swearing before a Federal grand jury in 1950 that he did not know atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

FACES 5-YEAR JAIL TERM



William Perl and wife—new information may link him "directly" to A-spy ring.
(Mirror Photo)

The jury, which acquitted Perl on two other counts of perjury, recommended clemency to Federal Judge Ryan. The recommendation is not binding on the court, but Ryan said he will give it careful consideration when sentencing Perl on June 5.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE is five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine on each of the two counts.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert Martin, in opposing a defense motion to continue Perl in bail, startled spectators when he said he feared Perl may flee the country and added he will furnish the court with information which will "directly connect Perl with the espionage ring of Rosenberg and Sobell." The information, Martin added, was too confidential to disclose in public.

Ryan refused to grant bail and directed U. S. Attorney Lumbard to obtain from the FBI further information on the possible motives Perl may have had in denying he knew the persons mentioned in the atom spy trial. The counts on which the defendant was acquitted involved his denying that he knew Helene Elitcher, wife of a witness, and Michael and Ann Sidorovich, whose names came up in the trial testimony.

Perl, who lives at 101 E. 38th St., is married and is the father of a 10-months-old son. His defense at the perjury trial was that when asked before the grand jury whether he "knew" the persons mentioned, he thought the question meant whether he was "intimately acquainted" with them.

65-15387-B-62

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Corcoran	

PERL, CONVICTED, FACES 10 YEARS

A former Columbia University physics professor faced a possible 10 years in prison and a \$1,000 fine today for lying when he told a Federal grand jury he did not know atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Martin Sobel.

William Perl, 34, was convicted by a jury in U. S. District Court in Manhattan late yesterday of two counts of perjury.

Judge Sylvester Ryan refused to set bail for Perl and ordered he be held to await sentencing June 5. He could receive a maximum of five years imprisonment and a \$2,000 fine on each count.

The jury of 11 men and one woman deliberated four hours

and seven minutes before returning its verdict, which was accompanied by a recommendation for clemency. Perl is married and has a 10-year-old son. Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert said the Government has information connecting Perl with the espionage ring operated by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who are in Sing Sing prison under death sentences.

65-15387-B-63

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 2 1951	
F.B.I. - NEW YORK	
<i>Corcoran</i>	

Perl to Be Sentenced June 5; U.S. Charges Direct Spy Link

William Perl was held in the Federal House of Detention Saturday awaiting sentence June 5 on a perjury conviction after the government dramatically charged he was linked directly with the Rosenberg spy ring.

Perl, former Columbia University instructor and a jet-propulsion expert, was convicted Friday

by a federal jury of lying when he told a federal Grand Jury in 1950 that he did not know atom spies Julius Rosenberg, now awaiting execution in Sing Sing Prison, and Julius Sobell, serving a 30-year term. Rosenberg and Sobell were Perl's classmates at CCNY when they were graduated in 1938.

Federal Judge Ryan revoked

Perl's \$20,000 bail when Asst. U. S. Atty. Martin told him, "We have information tying this defendant in with the espionage ring—directly."

The judge indicated he might hold a hearing before sentence on this information. He said he would study the FBI files on Perl.

The jury recommended leniency and found Perl innocent on two other counts—charging that he lied in saying he did not know three minor figures in the Rosenberg spy case.

The maximum penalty on the perjury conviction is five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine on each count.

65-15387-B-64

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New Atom Spy Angle:

Perl Guilty of Perjury; Tied to Rosenberg Ring

By Milton Lewis

William Perl, physicist who formerly worked on top secret government projects, was found guilty yesterday on two counts of perjury in deliberately denying that he knew Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies. Immediately after a jury—which acquitted Perl on two other perjury counts—returned the verdict in United States District Court at 4:40 p.m., Assistant United States Attorney Robert Martin advised Judge Sylvester Ryan that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has information "directly" tying Perl with the Rosenberg spy ring.

Mr. Martin said this data could not be made public but would be supplied to the judge in private before sentence is imposed June 5. The prosecutor mentioned the spy ring tie in arguing successfully to remand the physicist pending sentence, which can be up to five years in jail and a \$2,000 fine on each count. The jury of eleven men and a woman, which deliberated four hours and ten minutes, recommended mercy for the thirty-four-year-old scientist.

Wife Glares at Jury

Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, blanched, blinked repeatedly and gripped the right arm of his chair on hearing the verdict, while his wife, the former Henrietta Savage, sat dry-eyed and glared at the jury from her front-row seat. She was present all through the five-day trial.

Just before he was led away, Perl said "thank you" to Judge Ryan, who had told him he could communicate with the judge before sentence if he wished. Perl, who lived at 104 E. 38th St., has a ten-month-old son.



Don Rice

William Perl

65-15387-B-65

NY. HERALD TRIBUNE

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
JUN 11 1953
FBI - NEW YORK
Corcoran

Columbia Prof Guilty; Denied Ties to A-Spies

By Norma Abrams and James Davis

After four hours and seven minutes of deliberation, a Federal Court jury yesterday found William Perl, 34-year-old former Columbia University physics instructor, guilty of perjury for telling a federal grand jury that he did not know atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

His answers with reference to Rosenberg, who is awaiting death in the electric chair, and Sobell, serving a 30-year term, represented two counts of a four-count indictment returned against Perl in March, 1951.

The jurors—11 men and a woman—recommended clemency for Perl, who is married and the father of a 10-month-old son.

Could Get 10 Years.

Perl could receive a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a fine of \$2,000 on each of the counts. Judge Sylvester Ryan set June 5 for sentencing.

Opposing a defense motion to continue Perl in \$20,000 bail pending sentence, Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert Martin linked Perl "directly" with the spy activities of Rosenberg.

"We have information tying this defendant in with the Rosenberg espionage ring," Martin told the court. He added: "Directly."

Pointing out that others, including Sobell, who was collared in Mexico, had fled the country during a federal crackdown on spy suspects, Martin asked that Perl's bail be revoked.

Judge Heeds U. S. Plea.

Ryan granted the request and Perl was remanded to the Federal House of Detention. The judge told the jury he would consider the clemency recommendation and directed the prosecution, headed by Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney Lloyd P. MacMahon, to give him any information the FBI might have which would show "any possible motive" for Perl's perjury.

The counts on which an innocent



(NEWS photo by Ed Jackson)
William Perl and his wife, Henrietta, enter court.

verdict was returned charged that Perl lied when he denied knowing Helene Elitcher, wife of an atom spy trial witness, and Michael and Ann Sidorovich, who figured in the trial of Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, also under death sentence.

Ryan indicated that if Perl had anything to say about his past associations he would be willing to hear it.

65-15387-B-66

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JUN 5 1951

Perl Guilty of Perjury in Spy Case; Link to Rosenbergs Now Charged

PERL FOUND GUILTY OF LIES IN SPY CASE

By MILTON BRACKER

William Perl, one of the nation's leading experts on jet propulsion, was convicted in Federal court yesterday on two of four counts of perjury.

He is subject to up to five years in prison and a fine of \$2,000 on each of the two counts on which he was found guilty.

"A jury of eleven men and a woman found after a little more than four hours of deliberation that the 34-year-old physicist had deliberately lied to a Federal grand jury in 1950 when he said he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies. Sobell is serving thirty years; Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, are in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting outcome of an appeal.

The jury recommended clemency for Perl on each count on which he was found guilty and acquitted him on two other counts, involving his alleged acquaintance

with three lesser figures in the espionage inquiry.

But Perl's situation worsened during argument on a motion that he be continued in \$20,000 bail pending sentence. Assistant United States Attorney Robert Martin told District Judge Sylvester Ryan that the Government was now in a position to "link this defendant to the Rosenberg espionage ring—directly."

Asked about the nature of the information involved, Mr. Martin said quietly:

"I am sorry that we cannot make it public at this time."

Mr. Martin argued that at least three other persons in the espionage inquiry had fled. One was Sobell, who was arrested in Laredo, Tex., in August, 1950, after being deported by Mexico. The two others, according to Mr. Martin, were Alfred Sarant and Joel Barr.

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Continued From Page 1

He said they had "disappeared" in 1950.

No further details as to the supposed involvement of these two in the spy case were given in court. It had been testified that Sarant rented to Perl an apartment at 65 Morton Street—an address which the physicist had not listed in a 1949 security questionnaire as one of his places of residence in the preceding decade. Barr had been mentioned as having been present at various occasions with Perl and Sobell.

It was 4:40 P. M. when the jury filed in. Perl, calm at the defense table, kept his eyes on the bench. His hands were clasped.

Lawrence W. Payne of 150 East Fortieth Street, foreman of the jury announced this verdict:

"In count No. 1, guilty with a recommendation of clemency." This was the Sobell count. Neither Perl nor his wife, Henrietta, seated behind, moved. The foreman continued. "Count No. 2, not guilty. No. 3 [the Rosenberg count], guilty with a recommendation of clemency. No. 4, not guilty."

The routine motions for dismissal, by defense counsel Raymond L. Wise, were denied. On the bail question, Mr. Wise said \$18,000 of Perl's bail had represented the physicist's life savings; the other \$2,000, a loan from a brother-in-law.

Perl was remanded without bail for sentence on June 5. He faced the court, a lanky, broad-shouldered figure, as the judge, in very low tones, told him he could write to the court, if he wished, to make any suggestion he might have about his sentence.

Mr. Wise said no attempt would be made in a higher court to procure bail. The attorney announced that he was not continuing in the case, "due to the fact that I now reside in Florida." He said an appeal would be taken, and its handling turned over to his successor in the case.

"If there is substance in what Mr. Martin says," the attorney added, "and I know Mr. Martin doesn't speak lightly—I hope that Mr. Perl will be moved to cooperate with the Government from now on."

The second and fourth counts, on which Perl was acquitted, charged that he had lied, in denying that he knew Helene Biltcher, wife of a Government witness against Rosenberg and Sobell, and Michael and Ann Sodovich. Mrs. Sodovich had been mentioned in spy trial testimony by David Greenglass, who pleaded guilty to war-time espionage.

65-15387-B-67

INDEXED
FILED
JUN 5 1951
NEW YORK

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WING FILE
Perl and Rosenberg Case

A by-product of the 1951 atomic espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting the outcome of an appeal to the Supreme Court, was the case of William Perl, 34, a leading aerodynamics expert and former physics professor at Columbia.

Perl had been a student at City College in the Thirties at the same time as Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, who is now serving thirty years for his part in the atomic espionage ring. The Government had counted on Perl as a prosecution witness against Rosenberg and Sobell. But in the 1950 grand jury proceedings, he denied knowing either man. On March 14, 1951, he was indicted on four counts of perjury in connection with the denials.

After repeated delays, Perl's trial began three weeks ago. Government witnesses testified they had been present at meetings with him, Rosenberg and Sobell, and knew him to be a member of the Young Communist League at the same time they were. Last Friday, the jury found Perl guilty on two counts, but recommended clemency. U. S. Attorney Robert Martin opposed Perl's motion for reduction of bail pending sentence, saying the Government was not in a position to "link this defendant to the Rosenberg espionage ring—directly."

65-15387-B-68

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 25 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CLIPPING FROM

N.Y. TIMES

MAY 24 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Clemency Plea Ignored:

Perl Given 5 Years In Perjury on A-Spies

Federal Judge Ryan today sentenced William Perl, 34, former physics instructor at Columbia University, to five years in prison for perjury.

Ryan brushed aside a recommendation of clemency made by a jury which convicted the jet-propulsion expert of falsely telling a grand jury that he did not know Julius Rosenberg, condemned atom spy, and Morton Sobell, electronics expert who is under a 30-year sentence for espionage.

PERJURY STRUCK BLOW.

Ryan acted after Chief Asst. U. S. Attorney McMahon had asserted that Perl's testimony before the grand jury would have been "of great help in putting an end to Soviet espionage in this country."

"His perjury struck a great blow at this country's security and, therefore, he should be punished most severely," McMahon said.

Ryan said Perl's explanation offered to the jury was "stupid, clumsy and an affront to the in-

telligence of a normal man."

Perl had testified at his trial that he interpreted the questions as to whether he knew Rosenberg or Sobell as referring to an intimate and then a present acquaintanceship.

Ryan sentenced Perl to the maximum term of five years on each count, but directed that the terms run concurrently.

Ryan asserted evidence at the trial "abundantly established" that Perl had "willingly and knowingly given false testimony."

He said Perl had as his motive not to conceal the actions of his youth but to "conceal and withhold information concerning certain" activities in his mature life.

PERL EMOTIONLESS.

Perl showed no emotion. He had remained standing during a long plea for clemency by his attorney, Phillip Wittenberg. After 35 minutes of Government and defense pleas to the court, Ryan instructed that a chair be brought for him.

His wife, Henrietta, who smilingly chatted with another woman before sentence was imposed, also showed no emotion. She went to visit her husband immediately thereafter. The Perls have a 10-month son.

The Court of Appeals later denied a motion to release Perl in \$20,000 bail, pending an appeal.

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Spind collection

65-15387-B-69

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 5 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Physicist Perl Gets 5 Years for Perjury

Judge Ignores Jury's Plea for Clemency

By BERNARD NOSSITER
and ROBERT PRALL.
Staff Writers.

Ignoring a jury recommendation for clemency, Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan today sentenced William Perl, 34-year-old former physics instructor in Columbia University, to five years in prison for perjury in denying that he knew atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Perl, one of the country's leading experts on jet propulsion, ha stood stolidly during the 40-minute of pre-sentence remarks by the prosecutor, the defense attorney and the judge himself. But when the jurist asserted that he was brushing aside the jury's request Perl blinked rapidly as if to keep back tears.

Wife Pale at Sentence.

His wife, Henriette, dressed gaily in a bright summer frock, paled as the prison term was imposed on her husband.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Lloyd F. MacMahon, who prosecuted Perl, had demanded a severe sentence for the lanky, dark-haired defendant stating:

"Perl withheld evidence of the most vital nature. This evidence would have been of great help in putting an end to Soviet espionage in this country. His perjury struck a great blow at this country's security."

Guilt Only of Perjury.

So demanding was the prosecutor for a stiff jail term that when it came time for Perl's own lawyer, Philip Wittemberg, to speak he declared:

"Mr. Perl was convicted of perjury but he is being sentenced for espionage. And I think that what we're doing in this country has some aspects of horror."

Whereas Mr. MacMahon had contended that Perl had direct and personal knowledge of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, the defense attorney said angrily that "during the trial there was no proof, nothing but intimations, that Perl had been engaged in espionage."

Definition a Big Issue.

Judge Ryan characterized as "stupid and clumsy" Perl's explanation of his definition of the word "know," one of the big issues of the trial. Perl had said that when asked by the grand jury whether he knew the Rosenbergs or Sobell, he thought that knowing them meant an intimate and then present acquaintanceship.

This explanation, commented the jurist, is "an affront to the intelligence of a normal man."

65-15387-B-70

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 5 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Spind edition

PERL GETS 5 YEARS FOR LYING TO JURY

Rosenbergs Suffer 2 Reverses in Appeals Court—Plea for New Trial Next Step

By EDWARD BANZAL

William Perl, 34-year-old acro-dynamics expert, was sentenced yesterday by Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan to a five-year prison term for perjury. Perl was convicted of lying to a Federal grand jury investigating espionage when he denied having known Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies.

Brushing aside the trial jury's clemency recommendation, Judge Ryan said that Perl's explanation of his testimony before the grand jury was an "affront to mature minds." He added that the trial evidence "abundantly established" that the former Columbia University physics instructor "had willfully and knowingly given false testimony."

Meanwhile, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled to die in the electric chair the night of June 19 at Sing Sing Prison, received setbacks in the United States Court of Appeals.

After hearing argument yesterday morning, the Appeals Court ruled from the bench that it would not grant a stay of execution pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the lower court's decision refusing to order Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman to reduce the death sentences.

Several hours later, the court handed down a decision, without opinion, upholding Judge Kaufman's refusal to reduce the death sentences and grant a stay of execution.

Later, Mr. Bloch said he would apply on Monday or Tuesday before the United States District Court for a new trial based on an allegation that David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother and chief witness against the Rosenbergs at their trial, had committed perjury. Greenglass, a co-conspirator, was sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

Maximum Term Imposed

Judge Ryan gave Perl the maximum term of five years on each of two counts, but directed that the terms run concurrently. The jurist said he believed Perl had lied not to conceal the actions of his youth, when he was a member of the Young Communist League, but rather to "conceal and withhold information concerning certain activities in your mature life."

Philip Wittenberg of defense counsel immediately filed notice of appeal. However, both Judge Ryan and the Court of Appeals refused to grant bail pending the appeal.

Chief Judge Thomas W. Swan of the Appeals Court ruled that Mr. Wittenberg had not made a "sufficient showing of substantial error" in the trial that would warrant Perl's release on bail.

Before imposition of the sentence, Chief Assistant United States Attorney Lloyd F. MacMahon urged Judge Ryan to fix the severest sentence because of Perl's alleged link to the wartime Rosenberg espionage ring. Sobell was a co-conspirator who was sentenced to thirty years.

"This defendant deliberately lied before the grand jury," Mr. MacMahon said, "because he was concealing his personal and direct knowledge of the activities of Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell and other persons involved in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union."

Explanation Is Assailed

He termed "sheer nonsense" Perl's contention that he understood the "do you know" questions asked by the grand jury to mean close and intimate association. Later, Judge Ryan called Perl's explanation "chummy and stupid."

Mr. McMahon related that a woman spy-ring courier had gone to Cleveland several days after Rosenberg's arrest and offered Perl \$2,000, telling him to flee to Mexico.

"Giving the defendant the most charitable explanation of all this," Mr. McMahon continued, "it can only mean that he had such direct and personal knowledge of Rosenberg's and Sobell's espionage activities that they believed it imperative that Perl flee the country."

Asking for clemency, Mr. Wittenberg pointed out that Perl had been convicted of perjury, and not of espionage. He added that the jury "must have believed his motive was not treason, not espionage, for the protection not of others but of this defendant."

Perl and his wife, Henrietta, who was in court, showed no signs of emotion when sentence was imposed. They smiled at each other briefly as Perl was led away. The couple have a 10-month-old son.

65-15387-B-71

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
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Perl Receives 5 Years For Spy-Probe Perjury

William Perl, jet-propulsion expert who worked on top secret government projects during World War II, was sentenced yesterday to five years in prison for perjury.

Judge Sylvester Ryan, in United States District Court, said he was forced to ignore the trial jury's recommendation for mercy. The judge held it was "abundantly established" that the thirty-four-year-old physicist willfully lied when he swore before a grand jury investigating espionage that he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Defense counsel, after Judge Ryan refused to grant bail pending appeal, applied for bond in the United States Court of Appeals. That court, which generally does allow bail—as in the perjury case of Alger Hiss—went along with Judge Ryan in refusing bail on the ground "that not a sufficient showing of substantial error is made."

In asking for a "most severe sentence," Chief Assistant United States Attorney Lloyd F. MacMahon advised Judge Ryan that Perl deliberately denied knowing the spies because he had "direct knowledge" of their activities and others in their espionage ring, that Perl has information that could help the government and that his "evidence would have been a great help in putting an end to Soviet espionage in this country."

Perl's perjury, found to have thrown a huge roadblock in the inquiry, was committed before the same panel which indicted Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who are slated to be executed June 18, and Sobell, under a thirty-year sentence. The three

men were in the class of '38 at City College. Perl, convicted May 22 on two of four perjury counts, stood fast on hearing the sentence. He is eligible for parole after twenty months.

Only a "Recollection"

Perl, former physics instructor at Columbia University, testified at his trial that he denied to the grand jury that he knew Rosenberg and Sobell because he understood the questions to mean did he know them intimately, have a close association with them. He said he only had a "recollection" an "awareness" of them. Judge Ryan described that explanation as "stupid and clumsy, an affront to any normal, rational man."

Judge Ryan imposed five-year terms on each of the two counts—the maximum—but ordered that they run concurrently. A moment after Perl, a tall, lank figure, was led away, his wife, the former Henrietta Savage, rushed forward and conferred with him in a detention cell adjacent to the court. They have a ten-month-old son. Their home is at 164 E. 38th St.

65-15387-B-72

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 6 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Perl Gets 5 Years For Perjury in A-Spy Case

Former Columbia University physics instructor William Perl, 34, yesterday was sentenced to five years in prison for lying about his association with condemned atom spy Julius Rosenberg and withholding testimony which the Government contended could have helped shatter Soviet spy rings.

Without a trace of emotion, the jet propulsion expert heard U. S. Judge Ryan impose sentence. Seated behind her husband, Perl's wife Henrietta kept an icy calm, relaxing only to smile slightly when his attorney, Philip Wittenberg, announced plans for an appeal.

RYAN DISREGARDED Wittenberg's long plea for clemency and branded Perl's explanations for his perjury before a grand jury as "stupid, clumsy and an affront to the intelligence of a normal man." Perl claimed he

thought questions as to whether he knew Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year term for espionage, related to knowing them intimately. The three were classmates at CCNY.

Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney McMahon told Ryan that Perl's testimony before the grand jury could have been "of great help in putting an end to Soviet espionage in this country" and that his perjury "struck a great blow at this country's security."

65-15387-B-73

CLIPPING FROM THE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 11 1951	
NEW YORK	

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Frameup Tactics Bared

in Trial of Professor

By MILTON HOWARD

The curtain was lifted for just two minutes yesterday at Foley Square court on the wide-ranging frameup which centers around the Rosenberg case. It came dramatically as defendant William Perl, Columbia physicist facing perjury charges was asked by his defense counsel:

"Did you meet with Roy Cohen, Myles Layne and Mr. Cochran, I believe, in this building?"

"Yes."

"What did they tell you?"

"I didn't recall specifically."

"What was the substance?"

"Mr. Cohen told me to confess or I would be indicted."

"What did you say?"

"I said I had nothing confess."

Thus, in a flash the public got a glimpse of the FBI-Cohen-Myles Layne tactics for getting witnesses in the Rosenberg case.

For it is a fact that when Roy Cohen, the now notorious McCarthyan agent who helped build the Rosenberg case, asked this question of William Perl during the Rosenberg case, the government did not have a single fact on which to indict Perl on anything whatsoever!

Perl was being told to "confess"—to what? If the government had the slightest evidence against him for any wrongdoing why did it not use it to indict him, instead of lying in wait for a discrepancy on which to rig a perjury indictment?

Another astounding fact:

The government yesterday leaned heavily on the story told from the witness stand that a certain Miss Glassman visited Perl in Cleveland and wrote down on a piece of paper the name "Julius Rosenberg" and then told Perl that Rosenberg wanted him to leave the country.

This statement had absolutely nothing to do with the case of perjury. It was a statement of so serious a nature that, if true, it was clearly aimed at making a criminal connection in the minds of the jury with the alleged espionage of the Rosenbergs.

Yet the government has never dared to allege the slightest espionage or espionage connections on Perl's account in any official indictment.

Nevertheless, out of a clear sky, an alleged incident of the above type is brought into the case. When confronted with this kind of incident—arranged by whom?—Perl immediately rushed to the FBI to tell them of it. He said he had not had the slightest idea of what his visitor was talking about.

He reported yesterday from the witness stand:

"There are many strange—strange that is to me—things in this case."

65-15387-B-74

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 11 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

M. Casanova

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED 5-22-53

Pg. 3 Col. 3

THE GOVERNMENT'S USE

yesterday of this weird, unexplained incident to place the atmosphere of "atomic spy" around the William Perl who would not "confess" when bid to do so, recalled that it was around Perl that prosecutor Irving Saypol in the Rosenberg case manufactured the headline hoax which shocked the U. S. Court of Appeals.

On March 15, 1951, prosecutor Saypol told the New York Times that he would produce a key witness, Perl, who would corroborate the fantastic yarn of David Greenglass, sole witness who claimed that he gave "atomic secrets" to the Rosenbergs.

"His special role," Saypol said, "was to corroborate certain statements made by David Greenglass and the latter's wife who are key government witnesses."

This sensational announcement was seized by the press, since up to that point it had been widely noted that the government could not corroborate its charge against the Rosenbergs.

But as a matter of fact, government prosecutor Saypol never called Perl to the witness stand in the Rosenberg case after he

had told the American people that he would do just that to corroborate his key witnesses' testimony! Why?

The testimony about Roy Cohen's demand for a "confession" throws a lurid light on this whole affair.

Later, the U. S. Court of Appeals declared that Saypol's tactic should have caused a new trial for the Rosenbergs in 1951.

IN THE COURTROOM yesterday, Perl vigorously denied he had ever engaged in "subversive

activities," had ever been a member of the Communist Party of what his lawyer called "communist fronts" or had ever lied about anything the FBI had asked him.

But he had refused to "confess."

And he was told he would be indicted if he didn't "confess."

It was an accurate prophecy made by the men now prosecuting him, not for espionage, which hangs like a cloud over the jury, but for alleged perjury on four counts each carrying a five-year sentence.

65-15387-B-74

DATE 5-22-53
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**TRING
ROSENBERG Plans
or Linked**

65-15387-B-75

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DATE: JUL 9 - 1953
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Right Column

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 9 - 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Perl Believed To Hold Key To Mystery

By DOUGLAS LARSEN,
NEA Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, July 9. —

The notorious Rosenberg spy case is still very much alive today. Electrocuting Julius and Ethel Rosenberg merely ended one phase of an investigation which is still being pursued with vigor.

The current probe could put a dozen new key figures behind bars on espionage charges at almost any time, Justice Department officials admit, if the right pieces of information still needed to fill out the fantastic puzzle can be found.

Information just revealed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the country's top aircraft research organization, and by the U.S. Air Force, now links the case to the mystery of how the Russians happened to have their speedy MIG of advanced design ready for the Korean fighting.

Perl a Key Figure.

Some of the MIG's important design characteristics, the Air Force and NACA admit, could have passed from secret U.S. files through the Rosenbergs' hands to the Russians.

Key figure in the present investigation is 34-year-old William Perl, a somber-looking, dark-haired aeronautical scientist who at one time had an important position with NACA.

Perl is said by the Department of Justice to be one of the living repositories of the information on Russian spying which the Rosenbergs took to their common grave. The FBI and Justice probes are moving along on the belief that Perl is a vital link to those persons in the Soviet espionage apparatus whom the Rosenbergs died to protect.

Serving Five Years.

Today Perl is in a federal jail beginning a five-year sentence for lying to a grand jury in August, 1950, that he didn't know the Rosenbergs or Martin Sobell, a former government electronics expert now serving 30 years for supplying information to the Rosenbergs.

The first tipoff on Perl's part in the Rosenberg ring came when the juror over the Rosenbergs' execution was at a peak. As a result it almost escaped attention.

After Judge Sylvester J. Ryan had sentenced Perl the question was debated as to whether Perl should be continued free on \$20,000 bail. Then Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Martin told the judge there was new and highly confidential information not previously introduced; the judge agreed Perl should be locked up immediately.

Keep Date Secret.

During the trial U.S. attorneys introduced only enough evidence

Continued From Page One

to insure Perl's conviction on the perjury charge. But they revealed enough of what they had found out about Perl's activities to fix him as closely connected with the members of the spy apparatus, if not a working member.

Perl's connection with the case came about through routine investigations by the FBI of loose ends of the Rosenberg case. It was discovered that he had been a classmate and close friend of Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell and other prominent figures in the case back in 1938 at City College of New York, and later kept in touch with them. It was also discovered that Perl had attended at least a dozen meetings of CCNY's Young Communist League.

Perl denied to FBI agents that he knew the Rosenbergs or that he could even identify pictures of Rosenberg and Sobell. He was then working as a scientist for NACA's laboratory in Cleveland.

On Aug. 18, 1950, Perl repeated his denials before the grand jury. Before that, however, he did tell the FBI about an incident which took place soon after the arrest of the Rosenbergs, which linked him to the case. A friend of his from New York, Vivian Glassman, he admitted, came to him in Cleveland under very mysterious circumstances.

Believing that Perl's room was wired for sound by the FBI, Vivian handed Perl a written message with the words "Julius Rosenberg" at the top. The message advised Perl to flee to Mexico immediately and contained the offer of \$2,000 to pay for the trip.

Apparently realizing that he couldn't escape the FBI, he re-

65-15387-B-75

fused the money, destroyed the note and showed Vivian out.

When the FBI first got on Perl's trail in 1950 he had intimate knowledge of top secret developments in U.S. military aviation.

Commenting on the possibility that Perl could have leaked information to Russia which led to the development of the MIG, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, the director of NACA, says:

"Perl was in a position to supply information which could fill out a bigger picture of a whole field of information."

A top Air Force expert on aerodynamics confirms this opinion. He says that the MIG is partly based on early German design studies. But he also points out that the unusual tail of the MIG was specifically a NACA development, as was another anti-turbulence design feature which

showed up on the MIG a surprisingly short time after the Air Force, with NACA help, had perfected it.

Although this new information on the Perl case is considered significant by those working on the case, they also admit it would be very difficult to prove in court that Perl was guilty of espionage on the strength of such evidence alone.

Before the FBI swooped down on Perl he had a distinguished record with NACA and was highly regarded as mathematician and aerodynamicist.

As far as NACA goes there is only one blemish on his record. In his perjury trial he admitted that he had sworn to a false NACA loyalty questionnaire regarding his marriage to the former Henrietta Savage and subsequent divorce. During trial, he explained it was

a common-law marriage and that when they separated he considered a common-law divorce. They were later married in a religious ceremony in 1951.

In Perl's last official statement he maintained his innocence of any complicity with the Rosenberg spy ring.

65-15387-B-75

Air Force Links Rosenberg Ring To MIG Plans

By DOUGLAS LARSEN,

NEA Staff Writer.

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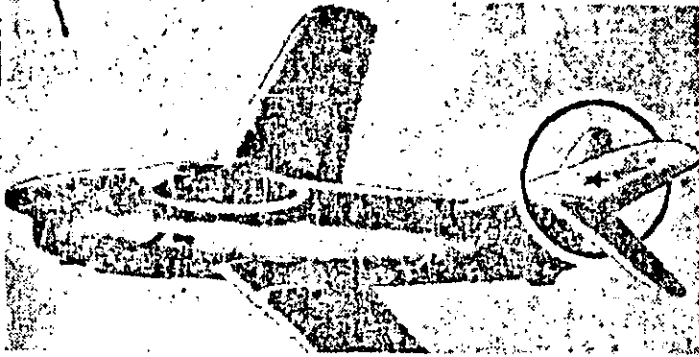
Continued on Page Four.

65-15387-B-76

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 10 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

65-15387-

Plans for MIG Linked To Rosenberg Spy Ring



United Press Photo.

The Russian high-tailed Mig. Were plans for its high tail (circled) smuggled out of secret files of U.S. aviation?

Perl, Ex-U.S. Researcher, Said To Hold Answers to Mystery

Continued From Page One

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Justice attorneys say Perl's role in the spy ring could have been



United Press Photo.

WILLIAM PERL

supplying information which he got from his own work. Or he could also have helped evaluate other technical information which was passing through the Rosenberg hands.

In Perl's last official statement, he maintained his innocence of any complicity with the Rosenberg spy ring.

65-15387-B-76

Radar Spy Probe To Summon Perl, Rosenbergs' Pal

Monmouth Quiz Due Here Friday

William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor who was jailed for perjury in the Rosenberg atom spy case, will be called as a witness in Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's probe of security leaks at Fort Monmouth, N. J., the World-Telegram and Sun learned today.

Informed sources said Perl has "a direct connection" with the Fort Monmouth case, involving thefts of top-secret radar information from Army Signal Corps laboratories.

Will Quiz Greenglass.

Perl also may be questioned on possible leaks of U.S. aircraft information which enabled Russia to develop the powerful MIG-15 jet fighter plane.

Another Rosenberg associate, confessed atom spy David Greenglass, will be questioned by Sen. McCarthy in federal prison in connection with the Fort Monmouth inquiry.

Greenglass, whose testimony helped send his sister and brother-in-law, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to the electric chair, is serving 15 years for espionage in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.



WILLIAM PERL

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 22 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
<i>Carver</i>	

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

DATED **OCT 21 1953**

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65-15387 New Clip Subfile

Hearings Here Friday.

Sen. McCarthy said the Justice Department has instructed the warden to allow him and his investigators to quiz Greenglass.

The Senator added that his subcommittee will hold closed hearings at Ft. Monmouth tomorrow and in New York on Friday. Asked if he believes a spy ring is still operating at the radar center, the Wisconsin Republican said, "I have not evaluated the evidence."

But, after an inspection trip to Ft. Monmouth yesterday, he said he was favorably impressed with tightened security measures there.

More Than 12 Ousted.

Sen. McCarthy stated that 12 civilian specialists employed in the radar laboratories have been suspended as security risks. "That figure is too low," interrupted Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens, who accompanied the Senator on the tour.

"More than 12 have been suspended," Mr. Stevens added. He did not disclose the exact number, however.

Sen. McCarthy said his subcommittee will call six or seven witnesses at the closed hearings tomorrow and Friday. They will include some "completely friendly" and some "who may be suspected of disloyalty," he stated.

Needs Justice Dept. Consent.

To call Perl as a witness, Sen. McCarthy will have to get permission from the Justice Department to remove the physicist temporarily from the U.S. prison at Terre Haute, Ind. He is serving five years for telling a grand jury that he did not know the Rosenbergs.

Perl has been described as a "top repository" of knowledge about the Rosenberg spy ring which fed military secrets to Russia.

While in Cleveland at the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Perl had access to secret information on latest military aircraft developments. He left Cleveland in September, 1950, to become a physics instructor at Columbia.

Other Ohioans may be involved in the Monmouth situation," a subcommittee source said.

PERL DECISION RESERVED

**Federal Court Ponders Appeal
in Perjury Over Rosenberg**

The United States Court of Appeals reserved decision yesterday on an appeal by William Perl, former Columbia University physics instructor, from his perjury conviction. He is now serving a five-year prison sentence in the Federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind.

Perl was convicted of lying to a Federal grand jury when he denied that he knew Julius Rosenberg, executed atom spy.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. TIMES

N. Y.

DATED JAN 16 1954

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65-15387- Sub file

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT William Paul

FILE NO. 65-15387

VOLUME NO. Sub-C

SERIALS C/

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C 52

File No: 65-15387 Re: William PearlDate: 1-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
C1	2-19-51	NY P.O. Form 206	1	0		refer to another agency
C2	6-7-51	NY P.O. Form 206	1	0		" " "
C3	8-22-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C4	8-31-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C5	9-14-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C6	9-26-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C7	10-8-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C8	10-12-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C9	10-29-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C10	11-1-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C11	12-3-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C12	12-14-51	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "

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File No: 65-15387Re: William PerlDate: 1/77
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
C-13	1-22-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-14	2-20-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-15	3-30-52	NY P.O. Form 206	1	0	" " "
C-16	3-20-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-17	3-21-52	NY P.O. Form 206	1	0	" " "
C-18	3-19-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-19	3-26-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-20	3-28-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-21	3-31-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-22	4-1-52	NY P.O. Form to 206	1	0	" " "
C-23	4-4-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-24	4-3-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
C-25	4-9-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-UR	4-16-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-26	4-17-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-27	4-22-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-UR	4-29-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-28	4-30-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-29	5-2-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-30	5-5-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-31	5-6-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-32	5-10-52	P.O. letter to HQ	1	0	Referral to another Gov't agency
C-33	5-14-52	NY P.O. Form 206	1	0	" " "
C-34	5-16-52	NY P.O. Form 206	1	0	" " "
C-35	5-15-52	NY P.O. Form 206	1	0	" " "

VOLUME Sub C

File No: 65-15387

Re: William Perl

Date: 1-28
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
C 36	5-17-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		referred to another agency
C 37	7-7-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 38	7-11-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 39	7-14-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 40	8-6-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 41	8-13-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 42	8-15-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 43	8-19-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 44	8-18-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 45	8-26-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 46	8-30-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "
C 47	9-18-52	NY PO Form 206	1	0		" " "

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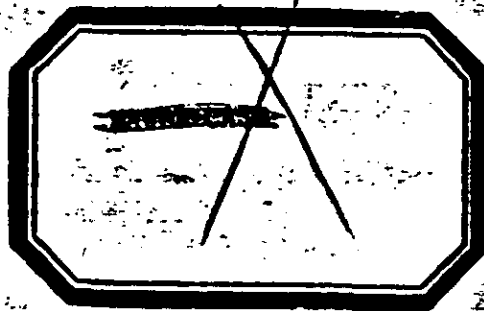
U. S. Department of Justice

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See also Nos. _____

601-11387
MAIL TRAILERS

Per 13 FILE

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